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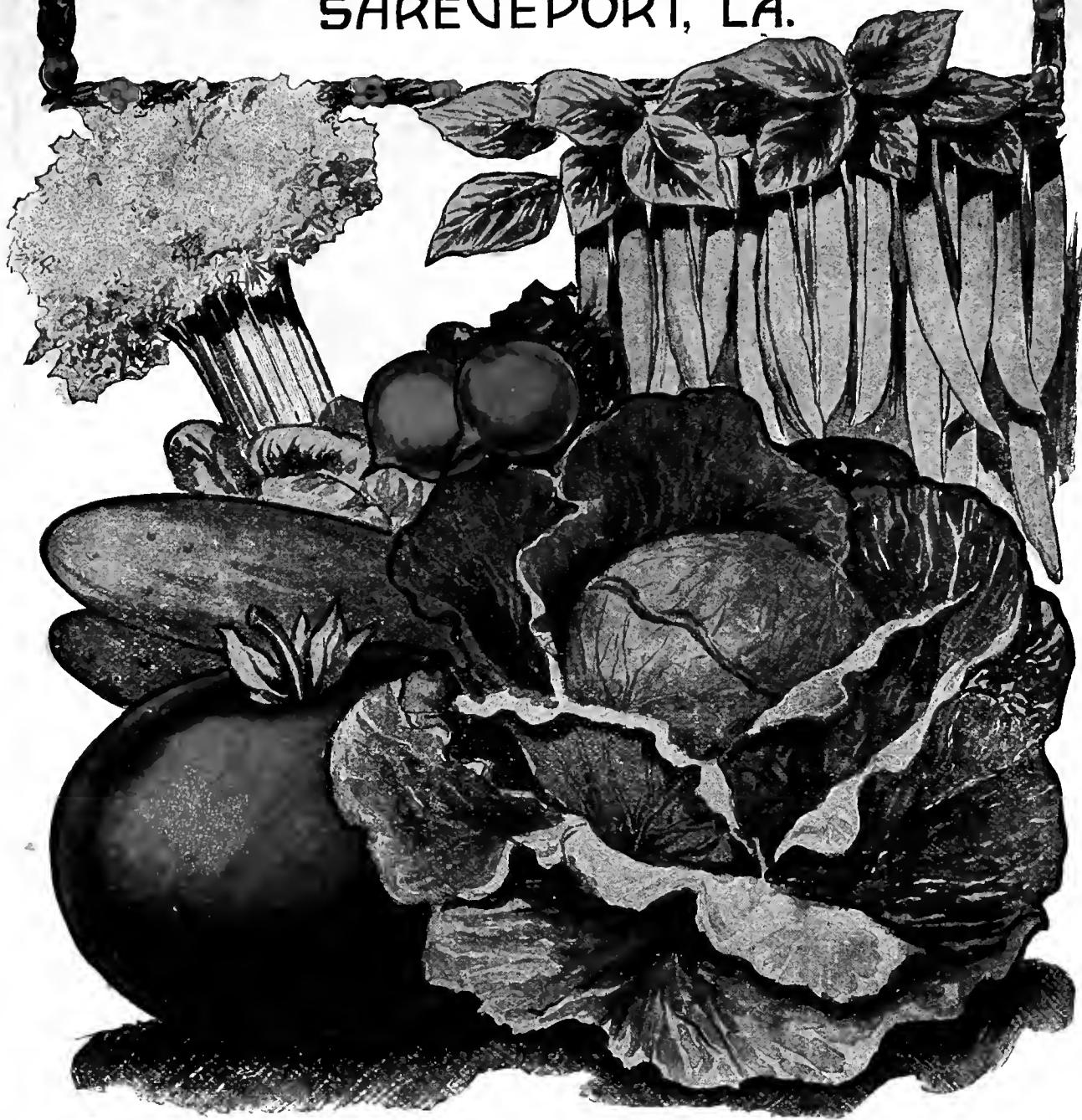
MAY 23 1910

1910
DESCRIPTIVE ANNUAL CATALOG

Economic and Systematic

H.M. WEIL SEED CO.

SHREVEPORT, LA.



CABBAGE

Early Copenhagen Market. This new earliest of all ball-shaped cabbages has attracted the attention of THE MOST EXTENSIVE GROWERS OF CABBAGE, and is unrivalled as the most EQUALLY MATURING AND LARGE HEADING EARLY CABBAGE IN EXISTENCE.

The heads are remarkably solid, of a fine quality with small cores and with an average weight of about 10 lbs., heads of 14-16 lbs. are very frequent.

It is a money getter and will prove most profitable on account of its remarkable weight and its extreme early maturing.

Every market gardener should give it a trial. Packet 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15 cents. Ounce \$0.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

Late Flat Swedish Select. A large fall cabbage producing a most compact flat head; for a cropper it will prove a worthy rival of the St. Louis Market. It is one of the best fall cabbages in cultivation. Packet, 10 cents. Ounce, 50 cents.



Cauliflower

Weil's Select. A pronounced success for either open ground or forcing. It is large flowering with pure white compact heads, large leaved and well worthy of trial by the most particular Gardener. We recommend it highly. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 75 cents. Ounce, \$2.50. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$8.00. Pound, \$25.00. Packet, 25 cents.

Lettuce

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. A smooth leaved lettuce forming very large, compact, cabbage-like heads of thick, yellowish green leaves, the inner ones beautifully blanched, very crisp, tender and buttery. Packet, 5 cents; Ounce, 15 cents; 2 ounces, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Weil's New Market No. 16. This lettuce has been tried out by several of the most prominent gardeners of St. Louis and pronounced by each of them a very quick and prolific success, the heads are of good size and run about 16 to the bushel box. It is for open culture or forcing. We recommend it highly to St. Louis Gardeners. Packet, 10 cents. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents. Pound, \$3.00.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED PEAS

The height, maturity and productiveness of garden Peas vary according to soil and climate, but they may be grown very satisfactorily anywhere. The extra early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked—in this latitude they can frequently be planted in February. Continue sowing for a succession, every two weeks until June; then stop until the last of August, when a good crop can be secured by planting the extra early and early sorts for fall use. In the home garden, sow in double rows six to eight inches apart and two to four inches deep, with the double rows two to three feet apart. Varieties growing two feet high or more should be supported with brush. The early kinds do best in a light, warm soil. Later varieties require a rich loam, inclining to clay, and should be planted deeper than the others. It is advisable to prepare the ground in the fall, as fresh or coarse manure will cause a heavy growth of vine and few peas. Give shallow cultivation, keep free of weeds, and earth them up twice during growth. Gather the pods as fast as they mature or they will not continue to bear. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the small, round sorts, and when planted early must have a dry soil, or they will rot. They are, however, the sweetest and best-flavored of all, and should be planted by every one.

Marrowfat Peas planted in December or January come in directly after extra early varieties planted in the spring, and yield a most satisfactory and profitable crop. Marrowfat Peas are hardier than the extra-earlies.

White Marrowfat—Cultivated quite extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed, large, smooth, round and light yellow. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pint 10c; quart 15c.

Black Eye Marrowfat—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods; can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pint 10c; quart 15c.

Champion of England—Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowfat Peas. Pint 15c; quart 25c.

First and Best (2 feet)—An excellent strain of first-early Peas. Pint 15c; quart 25c.

Philadelphia Extra Early (2 feet)—An old favorite extra early, round, smooth pea. Pint 15c; quart 25c.

Early May or Frame (2 feet)—A popular strain of extra early Peas. Pint 15c; quart 25c.

Nott's Excelsior (1 foot)—One of the very best of the earliest wrinkled Peas and a superior cropper, bearing large, well-filled pods, having from six to nine large peas in a pod. The vines are of robust habit. A fine variety for the home garden. Pint 20c; quart 35c.

Earliest Dwarf (1 foot)—A specially selected and highly improved strain of the old Tom Thumb Pea, so long a popular favorite in family gardens. It grows only 10 to 12 inches in height, but is much more productive than many varieties twice its size. The pods are fair sized and are well filled with plump, tender and sweet flavored peas of good size. Pint 25c; qt. 40c.

McLean's Little Gem (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet)—A wrinkled variety, of similar habit to Plant's Earliest Dwarf, and maturing a few days later, or 50 to 55 days after planting. Pods 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, round and filled with peas of delicious flavor. In fact they have the same sugary flavor as the late wrinkled sorts and the additional merit of earliness. A Pea that always gives entire satisfaction. Pint 15c; quart 30c.

American Wonder (1 foot)—The finest dwarf Pea in cultivation. Pods closely packed with large peas of fine flavor; vigorous and prolific. Pint 20c; quart 35c.

Premium Gem (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet)—Early and superior wrinkled Pea; pods abundant; peas tender, sweet and good. Pint 15c; quart 30c.

Extra Early (2 feet)—We are absolutely confident, after long experience and the severest tests, that this Extra Early Pea is not only the earliest but the very best of the smooth, white, extra earlies. It matures in from 40 to 45 days after germination, and the full, round, dark green pods are produced in wonderful profusion. Practically all the pods can be gathered at one or two pickings, and as they are of strong texture, are well filled for shipping even long distances. The peas are of medium size, round, smooth, and of splenoid flavor. The vines are very hardy, and seed may be sown as soon as the soil becomes mellow. Pint 15c; quart 25c.

Alaska (2 feet)—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for canning purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Pint 20c; quart 35c.

Gradus (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—This Pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled Peas. It is remarkable for the size and fullness of its pods, yielding an abundant supply of large wrinkled peas, which are of most delicious flavor. The vines grow about 3 feet high, have heavy stems, stand upright, and do not require staking. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach maturity. The Gradus Pea is considered, altogether, one of the most valuable improvements that has been made in wrinkled Peas in recent years. It is remarkably productive and is coming into very general use by truckers and market gardeners. Pint 25c; quart 40c.

Eclipse or Surprise (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—Vines thickly set with round, well-filled pods 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. Peas tender and sweet. Pint 20c; quart 35c.

Thos. Laxton (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—Pods large, long and deep green in color. Seed wrinkled, sweet and of fine flavor. Pint 20c; quart 35c.



1916

CHOICE SELECTED STRAINS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS—The Best Garden Varieties

All garden beans are tender and should not be planted until danger from late frosts has passed. Any ordinary, good warm garden loam will grow the dwarf kinds well. The wax-pod varieties should have a richer soil than the green-pod. The best method of culture is to plant in rows two feet apart, sowing the beans two inches apart and two inches deep in the rows. When the second pair of leaves appear, thin out to a single plant every four to six inches or to clumps of three or four, a foot apart. Keep them well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry. Working them when wet with rain or dew, makes them more liable to rust and injures the crop. For succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks until late in August.

Pole beans require a warmer and richer soil than the dwarf varieties. Set the poles four feet apart each way and plant four to six beans about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole if the soil is rich. Pole Limas should not be put into the ground until the soil is dry and warm, or they are apt to rot. Plant them with the eye down.

GREEN PODDED DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES



IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. This is an exceptionally good variety, possessing all the merits of its namesake, the Stringless Green Pod, with much larger pods. It is undoubtedly one of the earliest kinds, and is especially desirable planted with the original Stringless for a succession. The plants are stocky and strong growers: pods slightly curved, rounded, saddle-backed and meaty. They are brittle and stringless at all stages, and in quality and flavor are surpassed by none. Our customers who have tried the Giant Stringless, are unanimous in praising it. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.25 ~~300~~

Extra Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

WEIL'S Stringless Green-Pod. The strong points claimed for this variety are that it is harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, which is tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.25 ~~300~~

Refugee or 1,000 to 1. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main-crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Valentine. This variety was for many years the standard green-pod snap Bean, and the improved strain we now offer is surpassed in earliness and quality only by the Stringless Green Pod. The pods are fleshy, round and saddle-backed, and while not stringless are very profuse. It is a sure-cropper under all conditions. Valentine is a superior and popular market variety and always a good seller at good prices. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.25 ~~250~~

Extra Early Longfellow. We offer this new but very meritorious variety in full confidence that it will be found to be an ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no strings except when quite old. The plants are robust, of compact habit, and the pods mature very quickly. In fact it is one of the earliest of the extra early sorts. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.25 ~~250~~

Black Valentine. Vigorous and healthy foliage, bearing an abundance of pods 6 inches long, round, meaty and of handsome appearance. Unsurpassed in hardiness, excellent for shipping and one of the most uniformly productive, reliable and profitable beans for the market gardener. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

Bountiful. Of thrifty growth; rust and mildew proof; is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long, of the highest quality. Is absolutely stringless. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

Early Mohawk. An old popular and standard extra early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early, green-podded, hardy. Popular as a first early sort. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.25 ~~250~~



GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

Wax Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. This is a great improvement on the old Golden Wax and is the standard variety for general use with market gardeners as well as for growing in the home garden. It has far more vitality than the parent sort and hence is much less liable to rust or spot. The pods are straight and succulent, broad, flat and of a clear yellow color. They are borne in great profusion. The quality is unusually fine and the pods are tender and brittle. The illustration, engraved from a photograph gives a good idea of the habit of growth, shape of pods and abundance of crop. We commend it to our customers as a superior wax bush bean in every respect. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.00.

Pencil-pod Wax. For splendid table and market qualities, this new Bean is unsurpassed. It is entirely stringless and of unusually tender and good flavor when cooked. It is a strong grower and heavy bearer, early in maturity, is quite hardy, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth of bush, bearing its beautiful round yellow pods in great profusion. The pods are of a uniform rich yellow color, making a very attractive and desirable sort, either for table, market or canning. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.25.



Prolific German Black Wax. This is a much improved strain of the old Black Wax. Its habit of growth is stronger, it has longer, straighter and more rounded pods, and it is far more productive. The pods are three to four inches in length, of a handsome yellow color, fleshy and stringless. Quality, the very best. Market gardeners consider it an exceptionally valuable sort and it is equally useful for the home garden. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.00.

Currie's Black Wax. A favorite main-crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor when cooked. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.00.

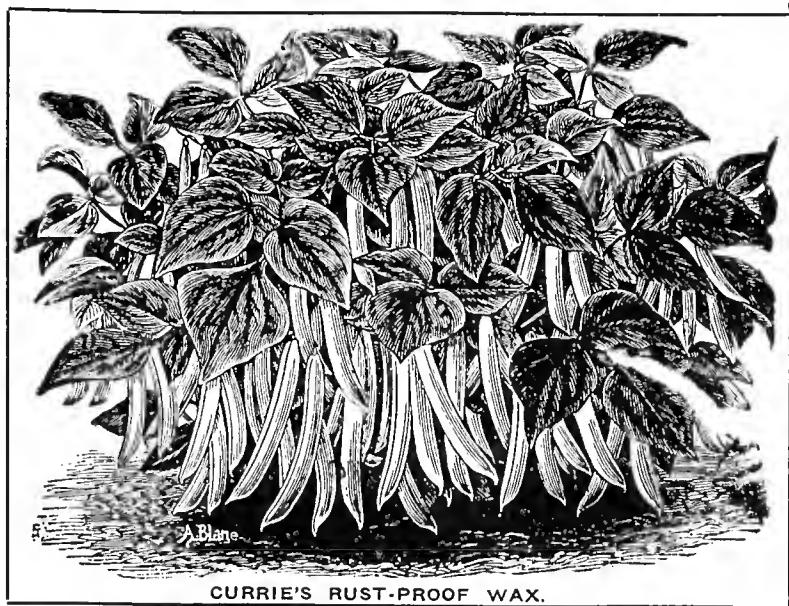
Golden Eye Wax. A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather remarkably well. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick of a waxy, yellow color, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.00.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed, large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.25.

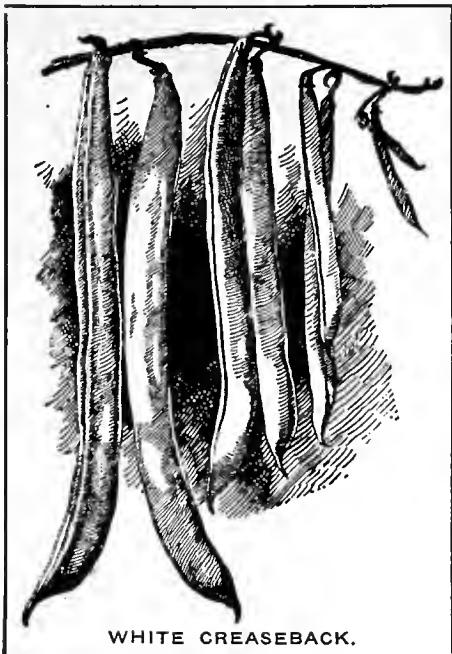
Brittie White Wax. A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well off the ground; always matures plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the best and most profitable shipping snaps in our list, and, rather desirable for home use. It is superior in table qualities to other kinds. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.75.

English Beans. Puff Bohnen. Planted in the spring as early as the ground will permit. Plant in rows two feet apart in good soil. Long pod. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.



LIMA BEANS—Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. This variety makes a larger growth of bush than the ordinary Bush Lima; in fact, such a growth that at first it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with the Beans. The Beans are also slightly larger in size, and average more Beans to the pod. It is the earliest of all the Limas or Butter Beans. It bears continuously until frost, and is easily the most popular and profitable Lima Bean in cultivation. In addition to its value to grow for use in the green state, this variety is also desirable and profitable to grow for use or sale as a dry Bean during the winter. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.75.



WHITE CREESEBACK.

White Creaseback. This is the very best early green-podded pole bean for snap shorts. The pods grow in clusters, are perfectly round and deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are entirely stringless, very meaty and of the choicest flavor. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.50.

Pole Horticultural. Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; Beans large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many people like them better than the Limas. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

White Cornfield. Used for planting among corn; one of the best for this section. Packet, 5 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Siebert's Early Lima. This variety is ten days earlier than the ordinary variety, while it is equal in flavor and productiveness. Packet, 5 cents. Quart, 25 cents. Peck, \$2.00.

Lima, Small White or Sieva. Beans small but very early and good quality. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The original Bush Lima Bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South. Pint, ~~25~~ cents. Quart, ~~35~~ cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, ~~2.25~~.

Large Bush Lima. A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. Pods as large as those of the Large Lima and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. White not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima, this is considered by many to be of better quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Seed of medium size, flat, white. Pint, ~~10~~ cents. Quart, ~~35~~ cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, ~~1.75~~.

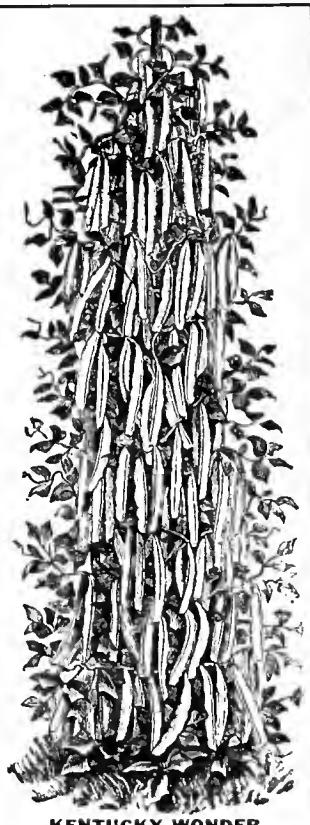
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Red Speckled Cut Short. An old variety, very popular in the Central and Southern States for planting among Corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, cylindrical and tender. Seed nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish brown dots. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Lazy Wife. It has become immensely popular everywhere, and is really without a rival for all-around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from four and one-half to six inches in length. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and absolutely stringless, retaining all these qualities until nearly ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap shorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which are excellent for winter use. A splendid sort for the home garden. Pint, ~~25~~ cents. Quart, ~~40~~ cents.

Kentucky Wonder. (Old Home-stead.) This widely popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific and is enormously productive. The poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. The pods, frequently over six inches in length, are so meaty that they are greater in width than in thickness, being deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are stringless when young and of finest quality. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$1.75.

St. Louis Market. An early maturing, white seeded pole bean, very desirable for snaps and certainly unsurpassed green pod. Vine vigorous and very productive. Pods round, very long, irregular in shape and quite stringless. The beans when shelled green are large, very tender and white, a very desirable feature when comparison is made with the colored beans of other varieties of this class. Many of the most successful gardeners about St. Louis consider this bean by far the most desirable pole bean yet offered. Packet, 10 cents. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents. Peck, \$2.00.



KENTUCKY WONDER

Lima, Large White. The standard Lima; largely grown. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. Peck, \$1.75.

Lima, King of the Garden. Heavy cropper; Bean and pod very large. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.00.

CHOICE GARDEN BEETS

The soil best suited for Beet culture is a deep, rich, sandy loam, which should be loose and light. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked in drills a foot to eighteen inches apart and one inch deep. When the plants are large enough, thin out to stand four to six inches apart in the row. Continue sowing for a succession until late in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil and press it down firmly over the seed. Keep them well cultivated. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, pulled after the first frost, the tops removed and the roots stored in pits, or the cellar.

IMPROVED TURNIP BEET. This Blood Red Globe Beet is considered the standard for general use. This special strain is the result of careful growing and selection, extending over a number of years, until we are now satisfied that there is no chance for further improvement—in short, that it is perfect in every desirable quality. Developed from a choice strain of the Early Blood Turnip, it is much earlier in maturing and greatly surpasses that variety in flavor. It is perfectly globular in shape and of the largest size. Tops are long and of uniform growth. The flesh is fine grained, of a rich, deep, blood-red color, which is retained when cooked, and is always very sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Crosby's Egyptian. An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, which we specially recommend as an extra early and superior sort. It has been so improved in shape, size, appearance and quality, as compared with the original that it is now an entirely distinct variety. It has a large, globe-shaped root, is smooth, of a deep blood color, and is of the finest quality. The tops are small. As it is so early and of such perfect shape, it is a great favorite with market gardeners. We offer the true strain. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Eclipse. One of the best table Beets, almost as early as the Egyptian and much superior in quality. Has small tops and is smooth, fine grained and tender. Color bright red, sometimes with lighter zones. Many market gardeners prefer this variety to Egyptian on account of its good looks. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.



Half Long Blood. This is an entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter and spring use. The root is deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above the ground; it retains its good quality longer than other sorts. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Egyptian. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stem and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; root very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Improved
Turnip
Beet



Detroit Dark Blood. A most excellent turnip rooted sort. It grows to a large size, is of most handsome appearance, and is very productive in all soils and locations and in all seasons. Leaf stems and veins are dark red, blade green, roots globular, perfectly smooth, dark blood red. Flesh bright red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so a long time. Packet, 5 cents. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Long Smooth Blood. This is the best long, red beet on the market and a great favorite in the country, as it is of unexcelled quality, both as a table Beet and for stock feeding. It is said to have yielded twelve tons to the acre. It is tender, sweet and of a rich carmine color. May be sown with advantage in July or August in rich ground, as a second crop. Is not injured by October frosts and will produce a great abundance of excellent root food for winter. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.

Swiss Chard. This variety does not make edible roots like the regular garden Beets, but is grown for the broad, white, leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as Asparagus, and make a delicious summer vegetable. The young leaves may be gathered also and cooked like Spinach. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

CRIMSON GLOBE. Medium size, handsome shape and delicious flavor.

LENTZ. Popular with truckers. Larger, larger and better than Egyptian.

BASSANO. Flesh white and light red mixed. Very tender and sweet.

EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP. The best market sort for late planting.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Richly colored; flat shape; a good keeper.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP. Fine form and flavor; good for market.

DETROIT DARK RED. Globular; bright red; tender and sweet.

Any of the above sorts: Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Sweeter than other mangels.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Of enormous size and good quality.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET. The best of all.

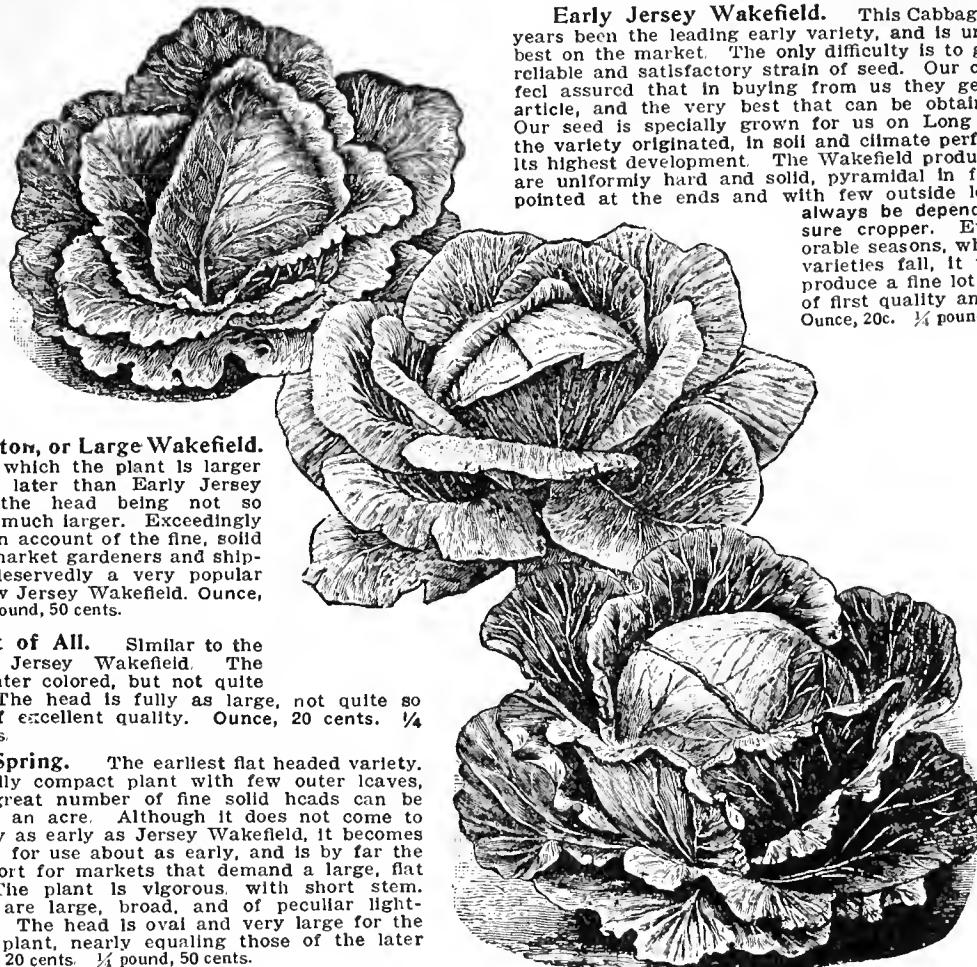
Any of the above sorts: Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.



CABBAGE

The best Cabbage is raised in a heavy, moist and rich loam, that is well drained. It will do well, however, if properly manured and watered, in clay, muck or even pure sand. It is a gross feeder and can hardly be given too much manure. For very early use, sow the early varieties in hotbeds, or boxes in the house, during January or February, thinning or transplanting the seedlings as often as is necessary to keep them from crowding, and setting in the open ground as soon as danger from killing frosts is over. Plant in rows, two feet apart, setting them eighteen inches apart in the rows. For a succession, sow in the open ground the last of March or early in April. Sow the autumn and winter varieties in May, or June, in shallow drills, three or four inches apart, and transplant, when well rooted, to rows three feet apart and two to two and a half feet between plants. Cultivate frequently, and thoroughly. In small gardens Cabbage should be hoed about once a week, drawing a little soil around the plants each time.

To prevent damage by the cabbage root maggot, sprinkle the plants with wood ashes, air-slacked lime, Slug-shot or tobacco dust early in the morning while they are wet with dew, leaving an occasional plant untreated for the flies to deposit their eggs upon, after which it should be pulled up and burned. To destroy cabbage worms, dust with Slug-shot or Paris Green.



Charleston, or Large Wakefield. A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being not so pointed and much larger. Exceedingly hardy and on account of the fine, solid head, with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Earliest of All. Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield. The plant is lighter colored, but not quite so hardy. The head is fully as large, not quite so hard, but of excellent quality. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Early Spring. The earliest flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light-green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Early Flat Dutch. An old variety but still popular. It succeeds anywhere, but seems especially suited to the South because of its marked heat-resisting qualities. It belongs to the Second Early class and produces large, solid, flat heads of uniform shape and handsome appearance; when fully developed they frequently weigh twelve to fifteen pounds each. The heads are fine-grained and of dainty flavor. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Surehead. Remarkable for its certainty to head, even under unfavorable conditions. It is a Cabbage of the general Flat Dutch type, with the same large, deep, somewhat flattened head and the same fine qualities, but is of better texture and has less spread of leaves. It is a late sort, uniform in growth, with firm, hard heads. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

A SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD EARLY VARIETIES.

EARLY LARGE YORK. An improved selection of the favorite old Eng. variety. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. Produces large, hard, cone-shaped heads of superior quality. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

EARLY SUMMER. A popular large, hard-heading variety. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

ALL-HEAD. Makes the largest head of the second earlies. Fine quality. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

EARLY DRUMHEAD. A fine second early, ten days later than Charleston. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

SUCCESSION. A good second early, round-head kind. Follows Early Summer. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Early Jersey Wakefield. This Cabbage has for many years been the leading early variety, and is undoubtedly the best on the market. The only difficulty is to get a perfectly reliable and satisfactory strain of seed. Our customers may feel assured that in buying from us they get the genuine article, and the very best that can be obtained anywhere. Our seed is specially grown for us on Long Island, where the variety originated, in soil and climate perfectly suited to its highest development. The Wakefield produces heads that are uniformly hard and solid, pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the ends and with few outside leaves. It can always be depended upon as a sure cropper. Even in unfavorable seasons, when other early varieties fail, it will invariably produce a fine lot of solid heads of first quality and largest size. Ounce, 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c.

All Seasons. No variety is more reliable than this in producing heads. Its rapid growth and good size make it desirable for either early or late planting, and for the latter purpose it has become very popular. Heads are solid, round, flattened on top and will remain longer in the field without bursting than any. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Improved Brunswick. Our seed is the true, short-stemmed strain of this very fine summer or early fall variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, the heads resting almost directly on the soil. They are quite thick, although flat, and are uniformly solid. It is a very reliable header, and under good cultivation will attain a weight of fifteen to twenty pounds. Foliage, light bluish green. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET CABBAGE

That this is the very best late Cabbage in existence is fully supported by the testimony of everyone who has tested it. St. Louis is one of the world's greatest Cabbage markets and St. Louis Late Market has helped largely to make it so. The greater part of the fall Cabbage sold on the St. Louis market is grown in the famous American bottoms, just across the Mississippi River from this city. Any Cabbage grower over there will testify that his main reliance is St. Louis Late Market. It has increased the profits of thousands of growers everywhere. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, and—one of its chief merits—continues growing long after other sorts have matured. The true, original strain can be bought only from us. No other seed is dependable. We secured the original stock seed, and by careful and continuous selection have been improving it ever since. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00. 1 pound, \$3.50.



SUPERIOR LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

Our strain of this standard and reliable variety is the result of many years' selection, and is, we firmly believe, the finest on the market. We have exercised extreme care in having the seed grown. The heads are flat, remarkably large, even, very solid, and of fine texture. Stems are short, and quality superior. Nearly every plant may be depended upon to produce a fine large head. Is also an excellent keeper. Market gardeners and farmers who grow Cabbage for market all over the West and Southwest, buy their seed from us year after year and invariably report satisfactory and profitable crops. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents. 1 pound, \$1.50.

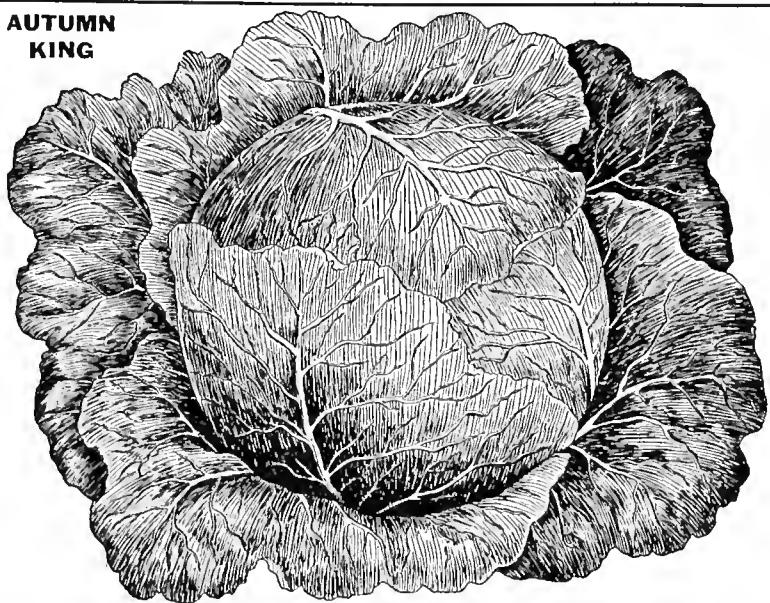
Autumn King. An extremely large and solid-heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00. 1 lb., \$3.50.

Perfection Savoy. The Savoy Cabbages are very tender and of fine flavor, very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter Cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large-sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it an excellent variety. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage yet introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Nearly every plant will form an extra fine head. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This Standard variety matures a little earlier than many of the late sorts, is of low growth, with a very large head, broad and flat. A sure crop producer. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents. 1 pound, \$1.50.

AUTUMN KING



Late Drumhead. We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, solid head. A sure heading sort which, in good rich soil, will grow to an enormous size, and on poorer soils will give good sized heads which are very compact, solid and of excellent flavor. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents. 1 pound, \$1.50.

Danish Baldhead. A distinct type of winter Cabbage, maturing later than the Flat Dutch. Especially recommended for its great solidity and excellent keeping qualities. The heads are nearly round in form, hard and solid, and weigh heavier for their size than any other Cabbage. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents. 1 pound, \$1.75.

CARROTS—For Table Use or Stock Feeding

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the Carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE—While a sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year, is the best soil for the Carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. When possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from such late planting is uncertain. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture, prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts to six or eight to the foot and the field varieties to four to six inches apart in the row. For winter use, gather and store like Beets or Turnips.

Early Scarlet Horn. A variety of Carrot long and favorably known to all growers. It is not large, but is often used for early crop. It is sometimes used for forcing. Considered by many people to be the best early table sort. The flesh is fine grained and the color a deep orange. It has small tops, and grows well in shallow soil. It matures sooner than Long Orange. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

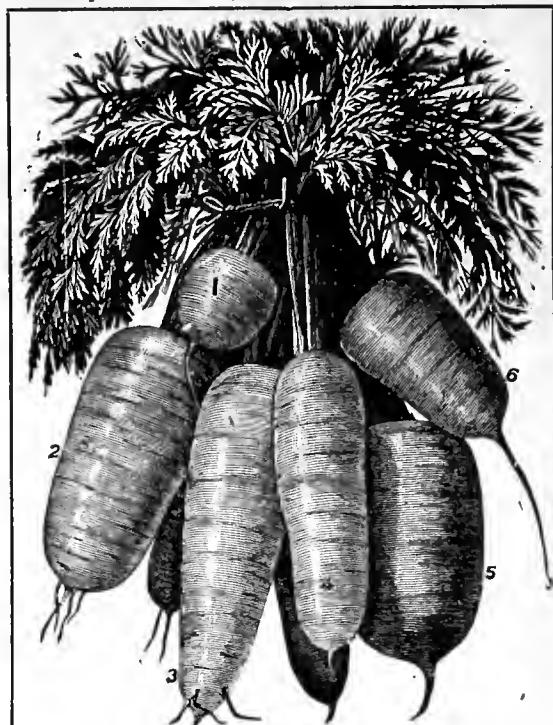
Half-Long Scarlet Stump Root. This is the leading variety. It is early, has smooth skin, and will mature in a comparatively shallow soil. It is coreless, with flesh of a bright orange color and superior quality. Is preferred by most people for table use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.

Danver's Half Long. A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Chantenay. This is pre-eminently the Carrot for the market gardeners or home use. It is beautiful in shape, and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow 5 or 6 inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper, and the roots are usable very early. We recommend it very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-around usefulness. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

St. Valery. Originated in France, where it is a popular variety. Rich, deep orange in color; large and handsome. Very straight roots, broad at the top, often $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches across, and 10 to 12 inches long. Very little foliage for the size of the roots. Superior for table and desirable for stock. Yields heavy crops in rich, light soil. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts. The roots are long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to the point. Color, deep orange; yields heavily. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.



EARLY ROUND FORCING. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.
NANTES. A good early sort. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

LONG ORANGE. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.
OXHEART. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower succeeds best when planted in hotbeds during January or February, and brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in. If properly hardened off, the plants are seldom injured if planted outside as early as the ground can be worked. Those who are not experienced growers will have better success and less trouble, if they buy young plants early in the spring and set them out in the richest soil available. They should stand two and one-half feet apart each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems, watering freely in dry weather and protecting from direct sun heat, especially when they begin to head.

Early Snowball. An improved extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Is highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It grows on a robust stem and produces magnificent white heads. Although one of the best for forcing under glass and cultivated principally for an early crop, it does equally well for late planting. The illustration shows its fine appearance when crated for market. We offer a strain of seed which we absolutely know from practical experience to be perfectly true and reliable. All our customers assure us that it is unequalled in quality and entirely satisfactory in every respect. Large packet, 25 cents. Ounce, \$2.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to Snowball, the surest to head. Large packet, 25 cents. Ounce, \$4.00.

Algiers. Late, sure-heading; the heads are good in color and quality and long-keeping. Large packet, 25 cents. Ounce, \$2.50.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A variety of Cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. Very popular in some markets.

Culture—Much the same as Cabbage. Excessive stem growth should be avoided by planting in good but not extra rich soil. Sow seed in April in the open ground and set in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches apart in row. Sowing in June will produce a late autumn crop of sprouts. Break leaves from stem to aid formation of heads. One ounce of seed yield 4500 plants.

Improved Roseberry. Ounce, 25 cents.

CELERY

Sow in shallow drills in the open border during April, in rich, mellow soil. Press the seed in, instead of covering, and water freely, shading from strong sunshine. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep, dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when three or four inches high, about six inches apart in the trenches. Keep shaded until well started and gradually earth up as they grow. Cut the tops off once or twice before transplanting to make them "stocky" and cut off lower half of root before setting out.

White Plume. The most desirable variety for either home or market use. It self-blanches beautifully, the stalks are crisp, succulent and of delicious flavor, and no variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.

Giant Pascal. One of the most popular Celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qualities, and is one of the best for winter use. Ounce, 15 cents.

Golden Self-Blanching. A very desirable sort. Ounce, 25 cents.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.

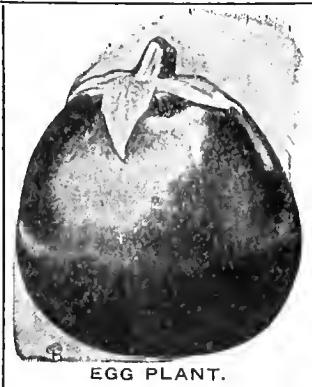
Boston Market. Dwarf variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems and its peculiar mild flavor. Packet, 5 cents. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents. Pound, \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot bed very early in the spring and transplant to very rich, warm ground, setting them two or three feet apart. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until they blossom. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without a strong, uniform heat, and if the plants get the least chilled they seldom recover from the shock.

Improved New York Spineless. The standard variety everywhere. The eggs come early, are of large size, regular oval shape and a fine deep purple in color. Ounce, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.

Improved Oval Purple. The earliest kind. Ounce, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.



EGG PLANT.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

COLLARDS

Of particular value in the South. The Collard forms a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Improved in flavor by frost.

CULTURE—Sow like Cabbage. Transplant when a few weeks old. Set a foot apart in rows. Cultivate frequently. Sow seed in June, July and August. One ounce of seed will give 4000 plants.

Georgia, or Southern. Blue stem. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

CRESS

Sow the seed thickly in good rich loam, in shallow drills early in the spring and at intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Curled, or Pepper Grass. The most desirable sort. Handsome. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Grey Seeded Winter. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

True Water. Ounce, 30 cents.

CORN SALAD

A good substitute for Lettuce during the winter months. Sow seed during cool, moist weather in the fall or early in spring in rows nine to twelve inches apart. Cover with straw in winter. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 55 cents.

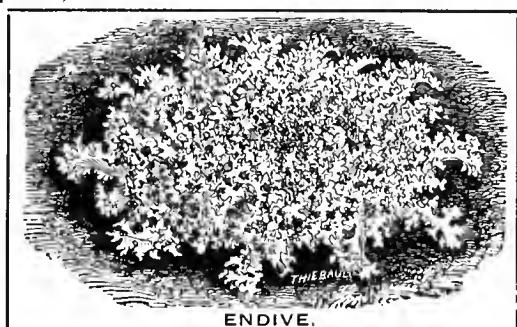
ENDIVE

One of the best salads for fall and winter. Sow seed thinly, in drills, in April, for early use and in June and July for late. Thin or transplant to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown gather the leaves together and tie with yarn to blanch the inner portion. They must be dry when tied or they will rot. They will blanch in about four weeks.

Green Curled. Ornamental curled leaves of dark green, which blanch white and crisp. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

White Curled. Tender and very handsome. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Broad-Leaved Escarolle. Used for soups and stews. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.



ENDIVE.

KALE

Kale is much more hardy than Cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. Sow from May to July and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use sow in September and protect during winter.

DWARF GERMAN GREENS. Ounce, 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c. 1 pound, 50c.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Ounce, 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c. 1 pound, 75 cents.

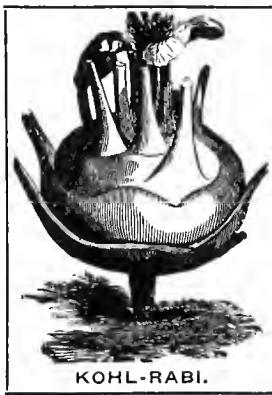
SIBERIAN. Ounce, 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c. 1 pound, 50c.

KOHL-RABI

Cultivation same as for Cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and, in hoeing, not to heap too much earth about them. Keep weeds down and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches in diameter they should be used at once, as they get tough with age.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

EARLY WHITE ERFURT. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.



KOHL-RABI.

CHOICE STRAINS OF SWEET CORN

Varieties of Sweet or Sugar Corn are liable to rot in cold or wet ground and should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf and the soil has become warm. For succession, continue planting every two weeks until late in July, and fresh green corn may be had until frost. Plant the seed in rich, well-manured ground, in hills, three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thinning out to three plants to a hill. Extra Early kinds may be planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, having the plants, when thinned, stand eighteen inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently, and shallow, keeping the soil loose and fine until tassel appears. Break off the side shoots. To have the finest sweet corn, pick it just when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. The quality will be inferior if either a few days too old or too young. One quart will plant 200 hills; eight to ten quarts is sufficient to plant an acre.

Golden Bantom. A dwarf, extra early variety, of remarkable excellence. Very productive and of vigorous habit. Extremely sweet. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

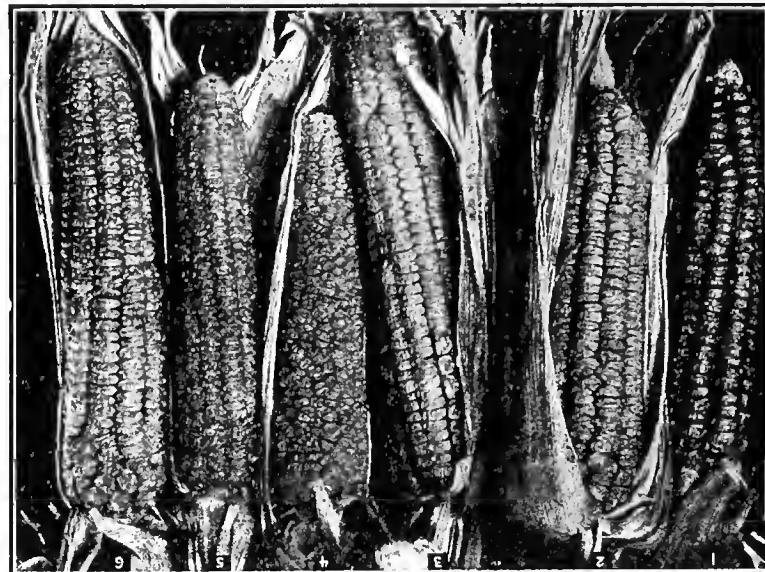
Early White Market. This extra early variety originated in Rhode Island, and has for years headed the list of quick-maturing sorts. It is fit for use in two months after planting. Is very dwarf and may be closely planted. Produces two ears to the stalk. Is often grown in autumn as a second crop. Ears about six inches in length, with eight rows of broad grains, very sweet and well flavored. A ready seller and always commands good prices. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Mammoth White Cory. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine-shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

St. Louis Market. A mammoth-eared second-early that is good flavored. Its large size and attractive appearance make it sell on sight and its delicious quality, after being prepared for the table, creates a steady demand for it all season. As early as Shaker Early and twice as large. The cob is small, and carries an average of sixteen rows. The grains are large and deep and very sweet. It has a peculiar habit of growth that enables it to endure hot weather better than many other varieties. This corn will be found to meet the demand that exists everywhere for really choice, sweet ears and will command a quick and ready sale in any market. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Early Kendalls. A very fine, large-eared second early. It is one of the earliest varieties to produce large ears that are really good. For this reason it has proved a very profitable sort to grow for market. The stalks are four feet in height; ears, seven to ten inches long and well filled out to the tip with ten to sixteen rows of fine, white, broad grains. It is extremely sweet and palatable and certain to please everybody. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Country Gentleman. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, one stalk frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman Corn is its delicious flavor; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of sweet corns, and at the same time



produces ears of good size. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Shaker Early. Is ready for market about the same time as Early Minnesota, but has much larger ears, which come two to the stalk and are well filled with fourteen rows of broad, flat grains, of excellent flavor and sweetness. Is a great favorite with market gardeners on account of its size and appearance. Pint, 15 cent. Quart, 25 cents.

Howling Mob, Early. One of the best and most popular varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying. Pint, 10 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Black Mexican. This Corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. It does especially well for second early in the South. Stalks about six feet high. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best-known of all late sorts. Height, about seven and one-half feet. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

Early Champion. Fully as early as the popular Crosby's Early, while the ears are considerably larger and sweeter. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

ADAM'S EARLY—Not a true sweet corn, but tender and well flavored
ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY—Similar to Adam's Early but matures more rapidly.

CROSBY'S EARLY—The favorite second early, of excellent quality.
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT—Large-eared and early. A fine table sort.
PERRY'S HYBRID—Later than Minnesota. Red cob, large ears. A very good sort.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The sweetest of all and best for main crop.
MAMMOTH LATE—Very large and sweet. Later than Evergreen.
Any of the above sorts. Pint, 15c. Quart, 25c.

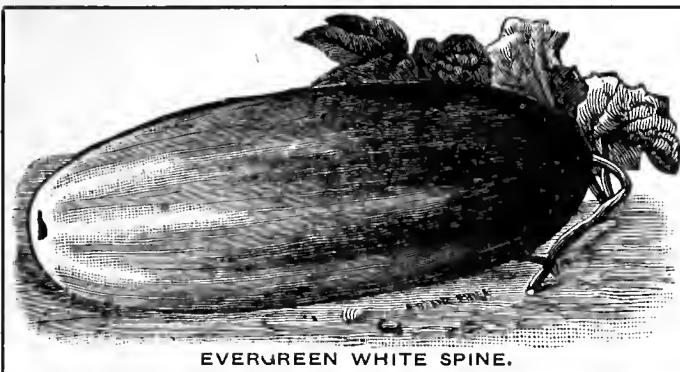


EARLY KENDALLS

EXTRA SELECTED CUCUMBERS

If desired very early, sow in hotbed, upon pieces of sod, grass side down, so they can be readily transplanted to the open ground when danger from frost has passed. Do not plant outside until warm, settled weather is assured. Make low, flat hills four to six feet apart each way. The soil should be warm, moist and rich with well-rotted manure, dug in deeply. Put a dozen seeds in a hill, and cover one inch, pressing the soil firmly over them. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants after all danger from insects is over. Gather the Cucumbers when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, the vines stop bearing. Sow in June and July for pickles. Air-slacked lime dusted on the young plants will keep away the bugs.

Evergreen White Spine. Our select strain of this new variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well-formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.



EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE.

Early White Spine. (Peerless.) Our select strain of this well-known and popular variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is from six to eight inches long and two to three inches in diameter, with flesh of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

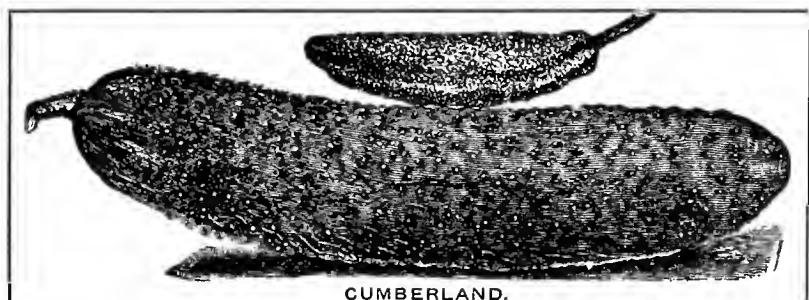
Early Green Cluster. Early to mature, bearing in clusters; prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottles or jars. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



LONDON LONG GREEN.

CUMBERLAND. The vines are hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, and fruiting very freely. The young Cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and are equally attractive for making small gherkins, medium sized or large pickles. Cumberland originated from a cross of the slender thickly spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness and delicacy of flavor of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average nine to ten inches in length, two and a half inches in diameter with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

Early Short Green, or Frame. An excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. Comes into use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



CUMBERLAND.

London Long Green. Our carefully selected strain of this old-time, popular garden favorite may be depended upon to produce true, dark green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length, and of the finest quality. When young, the Cucumbers are in great demand for pickles; in fact, it is the standard sort for this purpose. The full sized fruits are also in high favor for sweet pickles. The vines are strong growers and exceedingly productive. It is unsurpassed as a slicing variety. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

Japanese Climbing. Distinct from other varieties, being a real climber, and can be grown on poles, trellises or porches. Vines extra strong; foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Very prolific of fruit, which is of dark green color, and of good table qualities. A valuable, interesting novelty. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Superior for table, pickling or market.
EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. One of the best varieties for slicing.
TAILBY'S HYBRID. Medium size, thick, with rich deep green skin.

EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC. Straight, short fruit; fine pickle variety.
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Best forcing sort; also fine for table or market.
JERSEY PICKLING. Slender thin-skinned fruit.

BOSTON PICKLING. A choice sort for pickling. Rich color and very prolific. Any of the above sorts. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



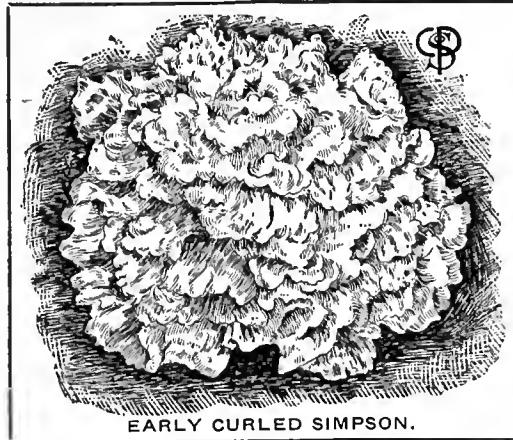
EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

LETTUCE—Choice Standard Sorts

Rich, mellow soil, abundant moisture and a cool atmosphere are the conditions under which Lettuce attains its best development. There are varieties, however, which are adapted to summer culture and make fine heads even during the hot mid-summer weather of our Western climate. Our St. Louis Market is the best of this class. All varieties, of course, do well anywhere during the cool spring and autumn months. The quality of home-grown Lettuce is so far superior to any that can be bought, that if space in the yard can be found for but one vegetable, Lettuce should be the one. Sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March and transplant into a sheltered border, with Southern exposure. Sow in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and at intervals throughout the summer for a succession. Drop the seed thinly, in straight rows far enough apart to hoe between and cover lightly. When the plants begin to crowd, thin them out until they stand about four inches apart. The Cabbage varieties require more space than the loose head sorts.

Early Curled Simpson. The standard cutting, or loose-head variety. It is earlier than any of the heading kinds. Is used extensively for sowing in cold frames and is also largely grown in the open ground, especially in small home gardens. It forms a close, compact mass of curled, yellow-green leaves. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

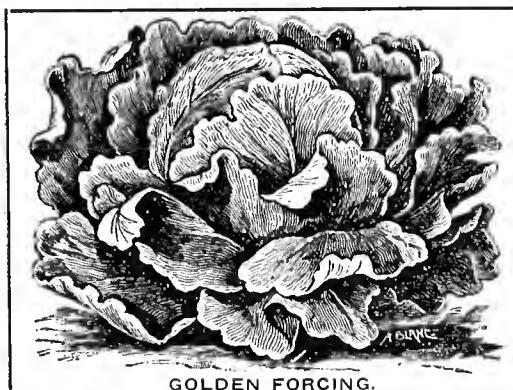


EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.

ST. LOUIS BLACK SEEDED. The favorite of gardeners who grow for the St. Louis market. Heads grow of medium size, well formed and compact. Of excellent quality and fine appearance. Early, tender and delicious. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

Black-Seeded Simpson. The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curled Simpson. In many parts of the West this is the most popular and best selling variety. It forms large, loose heads of very thin and slightly ruffled and blistered leaves of a light yellowish-green. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

GOLDEN FORCING. One of the best first early head Lettuces for either open ground or frame culture and a good forcing; medium-sized, solid, golden-yellow heads, crisp and tender. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

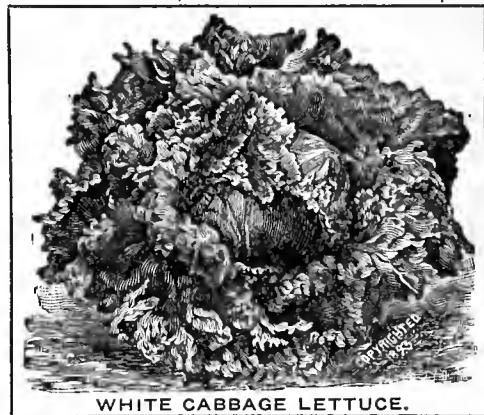


GOLDEN FORCING.

Prizehead. Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid, head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. It is quite hardy and well adapted to either forcing or open air culture; seed white. Not a new sort, but widely known and popular. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Tennisball. A splendid early Lettuce, forming fine hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

White Cabbage or Butter. A well-known extra large, hard-heading variety, which does especially well in this climate. It is equally valuable for summer use on the home table or for market. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded, of a light green color and grow up well around the large globular heads. The latter are well rounded and tightly folded, and the inner leaves are blanched to a beautiful white and curled like a Savoy Cabbage. The flavor is rich and buttery, the leaves being particularly crisp and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE.

California Cream Butter. Largely grown by shippers to northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color, light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Hanson. In every respect an ideal Lettuce. Outer leaves bright green, with distinct, light-colored veins; inner leaves white and unusually curved and twisted at the base. It never fails to make large, handsome heads. Quality very fine. Tender and brittle. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

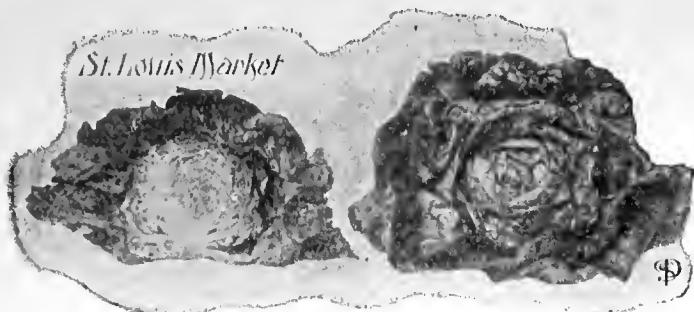
MAY KING. A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. There is just a faint tint of brown on the head. Being of rapid growth and quick heading, it is especially recommended for the home garden and is universally esteemed. Packet, 5 cents. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents. Pound, \$1.50.

Brown Dutch Winter. An old sort noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality. May be used in the South as a winter Lettuce. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



BROWN DUTCH WINTER.

St. Louis Market LETTUCE



GRAND RAPIDS. A curled sort of delicious quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

DENVER MARKET. Leaves curled, crimped. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

HARDY GREEN WINTER. For September planting. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

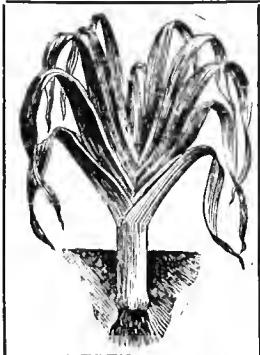
BUTTERCUP. Good mid-summer variety. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

ST. LOUIS BUTTER. The best of its class. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

LEEK

Culture—The Leek is generally considered superior to the Onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.



Large Flag. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Ounce, 10 cents.

MUSTARD

A popular salad. The seed is also esteemed for flavoring pickles. For salads, sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, or in frames or boxes during winter where partial protection from frost can be given. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. To grow seed, sow in April, in rows, thinning the plants to three inches apart. Needs a rich, quick soil.

Giant Southern Curled. This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height, with very large dark green leaves, the edges of which are finely curled. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Ostrich Plume. This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable Mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and very popular wherever grown. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Chinese Broad Leaf. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

White, or Yellow London. Tender and mild. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Black. More pungent than the white, and smaller. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

NASTURTIUM

Nasturtiums of all varieties are useful for furnishing tender seed-pods which make delicious pickles. The seeds for pickling should be gathered while green and with a portion of the stem attached. Pick them over and place in a jar until filled; then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to the boil and is still warm, to keep for winter use.

Tall Mixed. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

This superior variety is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of the Mississippi valley and has been a favorite with gardeners for many years. It is valuable both for winter forcing and for late summer planting. In fact, it is a reliable all-year-round variety. It is a sure-header of delicious quality, with solid, compactly-folded heads, which are nicely blanched, crisp, tender and sweetly flavored, and enclosed in large thick leaves of a light, rich green. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

Big Boston. A fine forcing variety to grow in frames during the winter months. It also heads well in the open ground during the cool weather of spring and fall. Produces very large heads, beautifully blanched and of superior quality. Resembles Boston Market in appearance, but is nearly double the size and later. Is very popular in the South. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.



OKRA

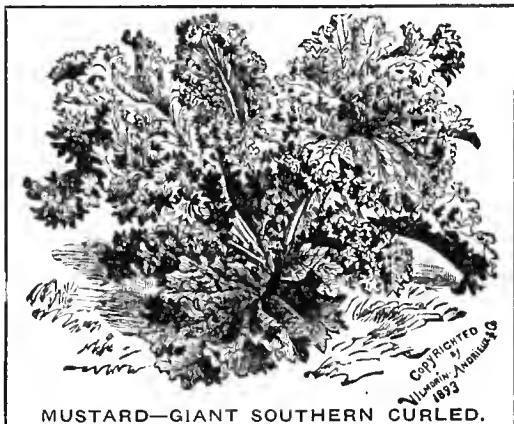
Highly esteemed for soups and stews, especially in the Southern States. Sow in May, as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, covering the seed one inch. Thin out the plants until they stand a foot apart. Give rich soil and good cultivation. Gather the pods while young and tender and for winter use, slice into rings, string and hang in a dry room.

Dwarf Green. The best of the dwarf, short, green-pod varieties. Is very productive and the pods are tender and of the finest quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

OTHER GOOD SORTS.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

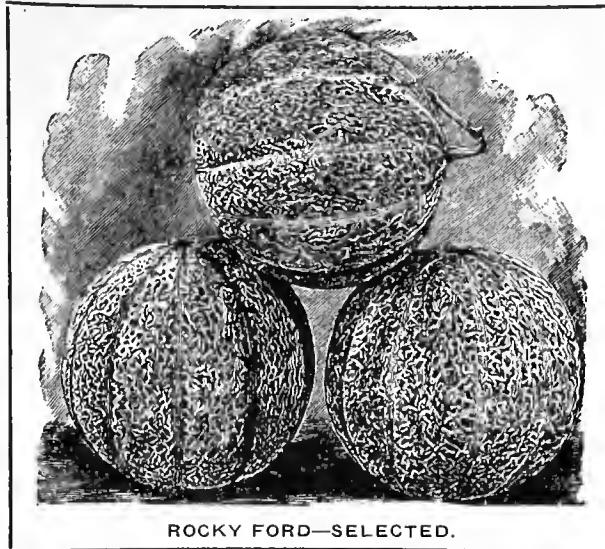
WHITE VELVET. Tall, smooth pods. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



MUSTARD—GIANT SOUTHERN CURLLED.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPES

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant in each twelve or fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects has passed, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. Give plenty of water and an occasional application of liquid manure if possible. Tobacco dust, air-slacked lime, "slug shot" or land plaster in which there is a little kerosene, will repel attacks of insects.



Rocky Ford. The world-wide popularity of this variety is as great to-day as when it first came into prominence several years ago. The melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, are superior in quality to any, but there are soils in every section that will produce them almost as good. Especially if care is taken to procure choice seed. We offer only the true and most carefully selected strain, exactly as grown in Colorado. The Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is slightly oblong in shape and when ripe has a silver-colored netting of lace-like appearance. The skin is green, but turns to a peculiar gray color when the melon is fit for shipping. The flesh is greenish in color, firm in texture, and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.

Extra Early Hackensack. Large size, handsome appearance, bountiful yielder, early and reliable. Popular with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than many other sorts. Skin is green and thickly netted. Flesh light green. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.

Acme. A melon of high repute. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce 100 barrels to the acre. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and good shipper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.

Emerald Gem. For home or market use there is no better variety. No other variety is uniformly of such rich flavor and sweetness. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of equal size, is of a beautiful rich salmon color, and sweet and luscious beyond expression. Of medium size, prolific and very early. Skin smooth, of a deep emerald green color. Undoubtedly one of the most popular sorts among gardeners and truckers. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 75 cents.

Jenny Lind. Thousands upon thousands of baskets of this delicious melon are daily shipped to the big Eastern markets during the melon season. Is of very fine quality. Small size, heavily ribbed and netted. Oblong. Dark green flesh. Extra early. An ideal money maker. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. 1 pound, 65 cents.

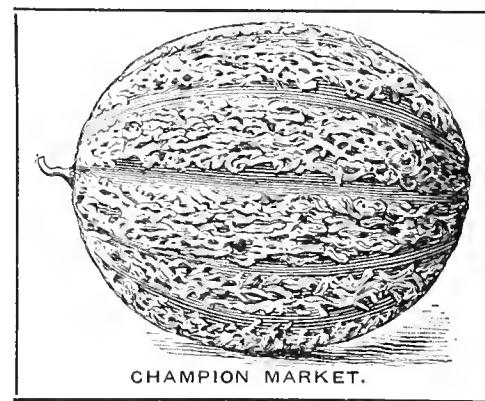
Nutmeg. Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is early and in universal demand for both home and market and is a size well suited for hotel and restaurant use. Our stock is carefully grown and selected and will be found first-class in every particular. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents. 1 pound, 55 cents.

St. Louis Market. This is a very large-fruited variety of superior quality. The large fruits are nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends, with very large broad heavy ribs. Dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. The flesh is two inches thick, light green, melting, and of delicious flavor. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

Large Hackensack. It is not at all astonishing that these melons have met with such universal demand. Being of large size and attractive appearance, as well as of delicious quality, has placed them in the front rank of all rivals. Skin is heavily netted. Flesh is sugary and appetizing and of green color. Very productive. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

EDEN GEM OR NETTED ROCK. One of the handsomest melons in our list. Thorough netting and absence of deep spaces between the ribs, indicating strong shipping properties. The flesh is unusually thick, the seed cavity very small, the flavor exquisite. A heavy yielder, the melons very uniform, but few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shipping, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Package, 5 cents. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. Pound, 85 cents.

CHAMPION MARKET. A splendid variety of the Netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large. They are regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, with well-netted ribs; thick light-green flesh, with very thin rind and true Netted Gem flavor. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.



CHAMPION MARKET.

EXTRA EARLY HANOVER.

The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation.

EXTRA EARLY HANOVER. This is unquestionably the best extra early cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. While extra early in maturity, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent flavor and a fine shipping, market or home melon. This is one of our own exclusive introductions, and has proved of the greatest popularity wherever grown. Package, 5 cents. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents. Pound, \$1.00.

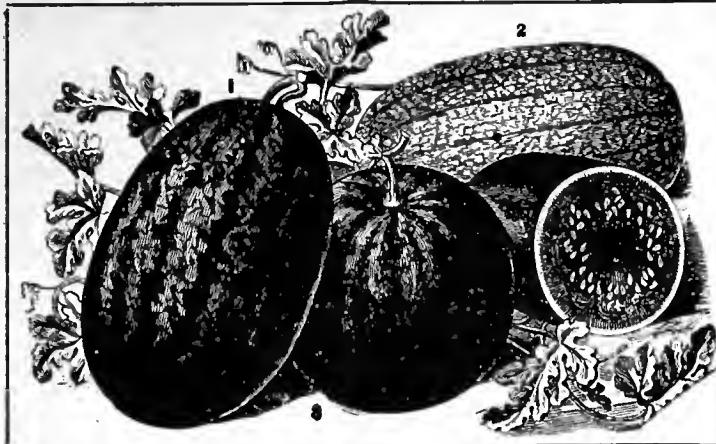
PAUL ROSE. A sort possessing several characteristics of the Osage. Form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted, color when unripe a deep green, turning a golden tint; flesh salmon, and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity; flavor like Osage. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

TIP TOP. For splendid eating qualities, this melon is certainly rightly named, for it is one of the most deliciously flavored and finest table melons in existence. It grows to a large size, has thick orange flesh, and is sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

WATERMELON—Selected Seed

Watermelons do best in light well-drained soils, though there are several varieties that are well adapted to heavy loams. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is really warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill. Frequent watering with liquid manure will hasten growth and help them to get out of the way of insect pests.



Kleckley Sweet. This superb melon has no equal for luscious flavor. The skin is not tough enough to bear shipment to long distances, but it is the most desirable of all for the home garden, or nearby markets. The fruits are large, oblong, and very dark green in color. Flesh bright scarlet with solid heart and small white seeds close to the rind. Flesh crisp, sugary and melting in the highest degree—entirely free from stringiness. The melons average eighteen inches in length, ripen early, are of very handsome appearance and uniformly superior in quality. We consider it the very finest sort in existence. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.*

Halbert's Honey. (No. 1 in cut.) This new melon equals in flavor and is as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweet, but more regular in form and much more productive. Growing as long as the Kleckley, the melons are blunt at both ends. Average length, eighteen to twenty inches. Six to eight inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. Flesh a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which, like the flesh, is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home melon for the home garden and for local markets. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Alabama Sweet. Without question one of the finest shipping melons ever placed on the market. It is early, of strong growth, very productive and bears later than most others. Its flavor is simply delicious and it is of very handsome appearance. Is of good size, dark green in color, with light seeds. In high favor in the South. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Florida Favorite. A dark and light green mottled melon, of beautiful appearance. Oblong in shape. The flesh is a bright crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. It ripens earlier than Kolb's Gem or Rattlesnake, and is a good shipper, coming to this market from the far South in prime condition. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

DARK ICING RIND. A splendid extra-early melon, an excellent variety for either home use or near-by market. An attractive and popular melon. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH. (Long Light Icing.) One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

SEMINOLE. (No. 2 in cut.) An excellent variety for private gardens. Is large in size, early and very productive. Its color is usually grayish; sometimes a light green. The flesh is a bright carmine, of good quality and superior flavor. The rind is very thin, but so tough as to make the melon an excellent shipper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Peerless. A most desirable home-market melon, specially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

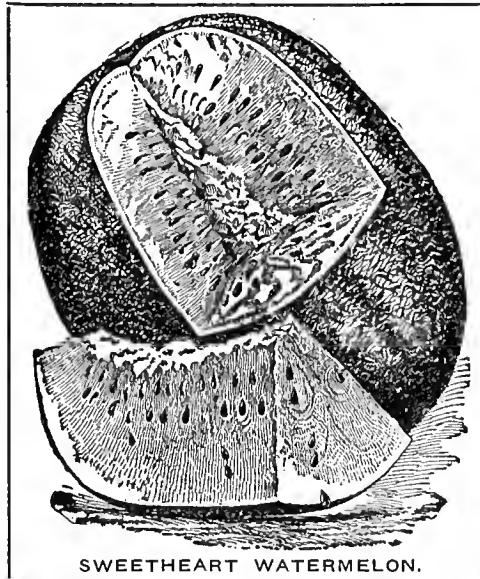
McIVER WONDERFUL SUGAR. Of handsome appearance and fine quality. The fruits are oblong in form, averaging twenty inches in length; the skin is beautifully marked with broad stripes of light green on a dark ground. The flesh is of a pale pink color, very crisp and sweet. The fruits bear shipping well. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Southern Rattlesnake. This is a famous and popular variety in the Southern States, where it is grown extensively both for home consumption and for shipment to Northern markets. Also known as Striped Gypsy. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Long Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet; a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Triumph. (No. 3 in cut.) A splendid shipping variety of large size and handsome appearance. The melons are rather shortened in form, but thick through. Skin deep bluish green, with dark red flesh of excellent quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

CITRON. Only for winter use. A round, light and dark-striped melon, meat greenish-white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



SWEETHEART WATERMELON.

Sweetheart. A very early large-sized melon. Nearly round, but a little longer than thick. The skin is a beautiful light mottled green, with distinct, netted lines of a darker shade. The rind is thin but very tough and it bears shipment well. The solid flesh is a deep, rich red, very crisp and melting. Is always a good seller on account of its handsome appearance and luscious quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

BLACK DIAMOND. All that could be said of Kolb's Gem, as to good shipping qualities, can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweetheart can be repeated of this melon, but its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—no melon ever yet produced anything like so uniformly large fruit, nor approached it in productiveness. Melons weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. It is the most prolific Watermelon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Its symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, is uniform throughout the field. The vine is extremely vigorous. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

BRADFORD. A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size, elongated in shape; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

CUBAN QUEEN. Fruit is medium sized and oval in shape. The flesh is bright red, very crisp, sweet and tender. This melon stands handling well, as the rind is quite thick and hard. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

DUKE JONES. This is somewhat similar to the Jones, but is better for a shipping and market melon, as it has better carrying qualities. It grows to a large size, is early to mature; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes, giving it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is a bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, is very prolific, and of finest flavor. Customers who have grown this variety are very much pleased with it. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

FORDHOOK EARLY. Extra early. The form is nearly

round. The average weight of the melons is about thirty-five pounds each. The rind is tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping; the outer color is a uniform medium green; seeds white. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

ICEBERG. In general shape, size and appearance it is similar to the well known Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin, where the melon rests on the ground, is rich yellow instead of white, as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind and is as good a shipper as the Kolb's Gem, but the flesh is much deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, is much more tender and sweet. The best dark colored shipping melon yet produced. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

JUMBO. Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

KOLB GEM. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A valuable variety for use in the north, as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

EXTRA CHOICE ONION SEED

In order to have the greatest success with Onions, three things are essential: First, the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized; second, the seed must be strictly high grade, both as to quality and vitality; and third, cultivation must be constant, skillful and thorough. The soil should be rich, rather firm, and free from weeds. It should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring, and before sowing should be made fine by harrowing. Enrich heavily with well-rotted manure, bone-meal, or other highly concentrated fertilizer. As all this is expensive, the importance of planting reliable seed is evident. Cheap Onion seed comes from badly formed or poorly ripened bulbs, and such seed will produce after its kind. Our seed is selected with the greatest possible care, from only choice, well-ripened bulbs, and we know it to be THE BEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE.

Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows nine inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe or two feet apart if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable they will show in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds. Be careful not to hoe deeply, for the more the onion rises out of the ground the finer it is and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high, thin them out to two inches apart. If the weather is moist the thinning may be safely transplanted, and will attain full size; but observe, in planting them, to place the roots only into the ground. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except in destroying all weeds as they appear.

Large Red Wethersfield. One of the most popular winter market varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.



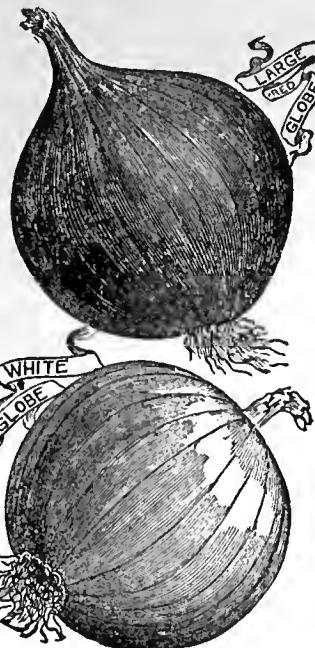
WHITE PORTUGAL.



White Portugal. The standard white variety for general culture. The flesh is very mild and sweet and the thin skin a clear, silvery white. The bulbs should be gathered as soon as ripe and carefully dried under shelter away from strong sunlight. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Australian Brown. A variety which has become very popular in California because of its good keeping qualities, which are, however, more marked in that climate than in the eastern states. The bulb is medium sized, nearly spherical, being slightly flattened; reddish-brown in color and very hard; rather strong flavored. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.



ONION SEED—Continued

White Pearl. A silvery white Onion of very quick growth, frequently maturing in seventy days. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, and with crisp, mildly flavored flesh. Planted largely in the South for sets. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

Large White Globe. Handsome Globular Onion, of mild flavor; good keeper. Ounce, 35 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS. A very fine variety and good keeper. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Early round; an excellent keeper. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Prize Takers. A rich straw color and of enormous size; an excellent keeper. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

IMPORTED RED BERMUDA

OUR GENUINE BERMUDA RED is a favorite for home use and home markets in many parts of the South. Pale waxy red; the variety in all sections where a red Onion is preferred. Teneriffe-grown seed. Packet, 5 cents. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents. Pound, \$2.50.

IMPORTED WHITE BERMUDA. Planted extensively by market-gardeners in the South for shipping. While it is known as White Bermuda, the name is misleading, as it is really a light straw-colored Onion. Teneriffe-grown seed. Packet, 5 cents. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents. Pound, \$2.50.

SEED OF PEPPERS

Peppers are used as flavoring for soups and meats, and are invaluable for pickling. The small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in March, or in a warm sheltered border the last half of April, and, when the season is favorable, transplant to good rich ground, setting them in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row.

Chinese Giant. The largest and finest mild red Pepper grown. The plants are vigorous and stocky in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen, and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is thick and very mild, and as sweet as an apple, the green Peppers making excellent salad, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens. Ounce, 50 cents.

Ruby King. Early, prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red. Ounce, 20 cents.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Ounce, 25 cents.

Sweet Mountain. Somewhat larger and milder in flavor than Bull Nose Pepper, but otherwise corresponds closely to that sort. Its color is green turning to red, and it is productive and desirable. Ounce, 25 cents.

Long Red Cayenne. The conical shaped fruits are 3 to 4 inches long, of bright red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of Pepper. Ounce, 20 cents.

Golden Dawn Sweet. Of a beautiful golden yellow color. Resembles Bull Nose in shape, except that it is a little more pointed on the end. A very productive and satisfactory sort. Ounce, 25 cents.

Red Chili. Smaller and later than Cayenne. Extensively used for pepper sauce. Sharp flavor. An excellent sort. Ounce, 25 cents.

Tobasco. Excessively hot in flavor. A small pepper about 1 inch long, borne in profusion on the large plant or bush. Tobasco sauce is everywhere known as a flavor for soups, oysters, etc. It is extremely fiery and pungent. Ounce, 50 cents.



CHINESE GIANT.

CHOICE PARSLEY SEED

Succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. Sow thickly, early in spring, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed half an inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and in dry weather often fails to come up at all. Its sprouting may be assured, however, by soaking a few hours in warm water and keeping the soil constantly moist after planting, protect with frames for winter use, or transfer to a light cellar.

DOUBLE CURLLED. Fine, dwarf crimped leaves. Very attractive for garnishing. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

HAMBURG OR ROOTED. Has an edible root, used for flavoring soups, etc. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

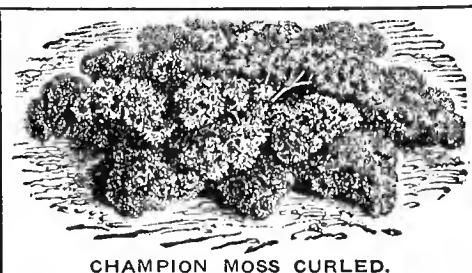
PARSNIP

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, deep soil. Thin out to stand six inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is greatly improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Store enough in pits or cellars for winter needs. Parsnips are well known as a delicious table vegetable, but their value for stock-feeding is not generally appreciated.

Hollow Crown. Also known as "Large Sugar." Is the best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth, with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

PLAIN. Leaves plain, or single. Very hardy and of excellent flavor. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Champion Moss Curled. A very robust and free grower. Leaves large, dark green and beautifully curled. Stands drouth and cold well and is the best variety for either market or home use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.

Superior RADISH SEED

Radishes, to be crisp and tender, must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, and later on in sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart and thin the plants to stand two inches apart so the bulbs will have ample room for development. When sown in frames they must have plenty of ventilation, or they will grow all leaves and very small bulbs. Sow the winter varieties during July and August. They should be dug before severe frost and stored in sand, in a cool cellar or pit, where they keep in fine condition. Set them in ice-water before using, to freshen them.



LONG WHITE LADY FINGER.



ST. LOUIS WHITE SUMMER RADISH.

Long Scarlet, Short Top. This variety is a standard and excellent sort, either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about 6 inches long. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Market Gardener's Long Scarlet. An improved extra early Long Scarlet, with short, compact tops. In shape it is also shorter and thicker. The upper portion is an unusually deep brilliant red, which gradually shades into a clear, waxy pink towards the tip. Flesh mild, crisp and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

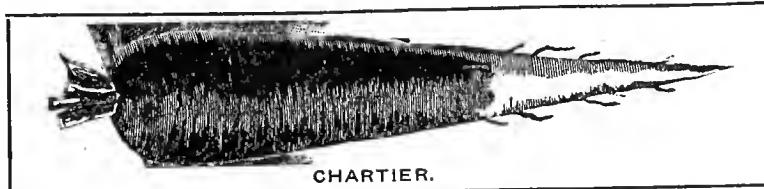
Long Brightest Scarlet. Also known as Long Cardinal. A decided improvement in both color and earliness over other varieties of this class. It is also somewhat thicker. It is ready for use about twenty-five days after planting, and continues to keep in good condition until fully grown. It has small tops and does not run to neck. In color, it is a brilliant clear scarlet with a white tip. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Cincinnati Market. Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved, but deeper red in color and remains longer in condition for use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Long White Icicle. A handsome, long, pure white Radish. Roots somewhat shorter with smaller tops than White Lady Finger and maturing a little earlier. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Long White Lady Finger. Is a very handsome Radish, a rapid grower, and of excellent quality. While not as desirable as Icicle for forcing, it has long been the most popular of all for open ground culture. It is slender and graceful in form, with delicate white skin and remarkably tender, brittle flesh. The flavor is mild and sweet. In size it is a trifle larger than Long Scarlet Short Top, and it reaches maturity a little later. It may be depended upon to furnish a continuous supply of crisp, fine-flavored Radishes throughout the summer season. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Chartier. A beautiful long Radish of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.



CHARTIER.

St. Louis White Summer. An improved and superior strain of white summer Radish which has become the popular favorite not only in St. Louis and vicinity, but on the markets of many other Western cities. All who grow it pronounce it the best of its class, both for early and late sowing out of doors. It is attractive in shape, with pure, paper-white skin and flesh—the latter tender, crisp and of agreeable pungent flavor. We heartily recommend it as a first-class sort. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

White Strasburg Summer. This is proving one of the best and most popular summer Radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will continue to grow without losing its fine flavor, and will remain tender longer than any other sort. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Stuttgart White Summer. Root large, often four inches in diameter, top-shaped; skin, white; flesh, white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer Radish can be stored for winter use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Half Long Deep Scarlet. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till quite overgrown. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

French Breakfast. A great favorite everywhere. The Radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature very quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Scarlet Olive Shaped. Its rich color, earliness and mild, crisp flesh, make it very desirable for either market or home use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

White Olive Shaped. The earliest white variety and a superior forcing sort. Of finest quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest Radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

RADISH—Continued

Early Scarlet Turnip. Deep scarlet; tender, mild and crisp; quick-growing; tops small. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Non Plus Ultra. Small and globular; deep, rich red color; early and fine keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Erfurt Dark Red. A round red sort, popular with market gardener. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

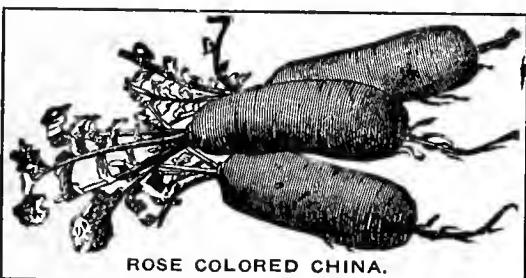
Early Scarlet Globe. Round; dark red; early and fine keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. A small, round Radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Crisp and tender. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

White Box. A most excellent Radish for forcing under glass or for growing in the open ground. Its short top and rapid growth make it a great favorite with market men, and its mild, sweet quality wins the favor of the consumer. At St. Louis and elsewhere the market men grow it extensively in glass covered frames without heat. The frames are sometimes called "boxes," and hence the name of the Radish. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Early White Turnip. A very early Radish, of comparatively small size. Shape indicated by its name. Skin and flesh pure white. Flavor mild, though not lacking in character. Admirable for forcing. Held in high esteem by those acquainted with it. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Early Yellow Turnip. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.



ROSE COLORED CHINA.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Very symmetrical, nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, thus making it very attractive. The flesh is firm, white and rather pungent. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Round Black Spanish. Roots round, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white; very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as the hardest of Radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Large White Spanish. Root long, retaining the same diameter for two-thirds of its length and when full grown measuring about 8 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Skin white, flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Rose Colored China. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Round Scarlet Chinese. This new variety of the China Radish is an all seasons red Radish; may be sown at intervals from spring until autumn. Matures in from six to seven weeks, and is much harder than most other varieties. Valuable as a winter Radish, as well as for summer. Its handsome round shape, rich scarlet color and pure white flesh, commend it to all who grow it. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

California White Mammoth. Grown extensively in California; 8 to 12 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and of good quality. A fine winter variety. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

SALSIFY

Succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Thin the plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Cultivate the same as Carrots or Parsnips. It is harder than Carrots and can remain in the ground all winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The best sort and the only kind we list. It grows uniformly to an extra large size—nearly double that of others. The roots are of superior quality and flavor. It is especially suited for market gardeners. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

PUMPKIN SEED

Sow the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm, in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, or, in fields of Corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time as the Corn. Put about six seeds in each hill and thin the plants to leave two to the hill. They are affected by the same insect pests as the Cucumber, and the same remedies should be used.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Medium sized, pear shaped, slightly ribbed; color, creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green; flesh, light colored, fine grained, dry and of a superior flavor, and when cooked resembling a Sweet Potato in appearance and taste. A good keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

Japanese Pie. A high-quality Pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet; seed cavity small; of medium size, early, very productive and a good keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking Pumpkin. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Small Sugar. Also called Sweet Pumpkin. This is the Pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine grained flesh; handsome and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It cannot be excelled as a table Pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 pounds. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Large Cheese. Large, round, flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skin; averages 2 feet in diameter. An excellent keeper. It has thick flesh of extra fine quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Mammoth. This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching 2 feet or more in diameter, and from 100 to 200 pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



LARGE CHEESE.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

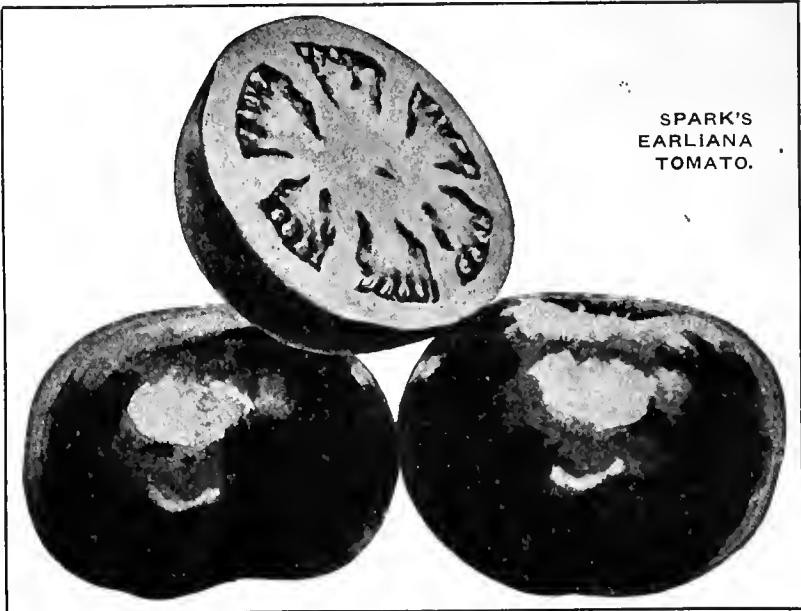
TOMATO—Selected Strains

For early plants, sow during February or March, in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a sunny window, and when two inches high, transplant to other boxes. Or, sow in hotbeds, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep, and transplant when two inches high into another hotbed, setting them four inches apart. Do not plant outside until all danger from frost is over. Then set them in hills four feet apart each way. The best soil for Tomatoes is a very rich, retentive, sandy loam, but they do well on any well-drained, well-manured land and even in poor soil will produce better than most crops. If the stems of the plants, when planted out, are very long, they should be partly buried under ground. Water freely at time of transplanting and give them constant and thorough cultivation. For late use, sow the seed in the open ground during May and early June, and transplant to their permanent location as soon as large enough. These plants will provide fruits during the fall months when those earliest set have become exhausted by continued bearing during hot, dry weather. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction, and are not trained, but even under this method, it is a good plan to cut off a foot or more of the ends of all growing shoots, so when the first fruits are set, all the strength of the plant may go to develop and ripen them. If the vines are trained on trellises, or tied to stakes, the fruits will ripen better and be of finer quality. Tomatoes are subject to few insect pests. If attacked by the potato beetle, Paris Green will quickly destroy the enemy. The most serious disease is the "rot," which sometimes causes much havoc. The germs live over winter in the ground where the rotten tomatoes have fallen. The diseased fruit should therefore be gathered and burned. Dwarf Champion is less subject to "rot" than any other variety.

Spark's Earliana. This is the earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation—nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet, generally smooth, and grow in clusters of five to eight, averaging two and a half inches in diameter. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. The most valuable extreme—early and "all purpose" bright red Tomato. Matures only a week to ten days after Spark's Earliana, and in some soils equally as early, while the fruits are larger, heavier, handsomer, and produces even more abundantly and continuously. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents.

MATCHLESS. We highly recommend this variety to grow for main crop. Very productive. The fruits are extra large in size, very handsome and always marketable. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, so that ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition ten days. Color, rich cardinal red. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.



SPARK'S
EARLIANA
TOMATO.

THE FINEST EARLY PURPLE TOMATO IN EXISTENCE.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on account of its shape one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other sort, with the exception of our new "Coreless."

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO is early. In time of ripening we class it with the first earlies, being among the first to ripen fruit, both in our greenhouses as well as our field trials, along with many other varieties. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season. It is always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening. Prices: Packet, 10 cents. Ounce, 40 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25. Pound, \$4.25.

PERFECTION. One of the handsomest Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome, red fruit, pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents.

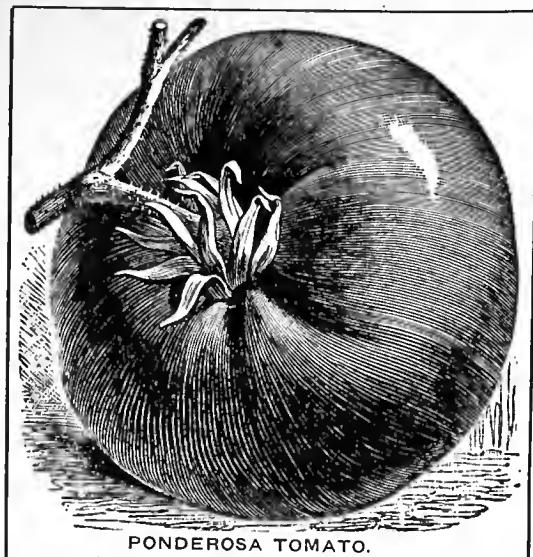
ATLANTIC PRIZE. We have found this variety unequalled by any in point of earliness. Fruits of medium size, good form and color. Still one of the leading first early sorts. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cents.



MAGNUS TOMATO.

TOMATO—Continued

New Stone. A most valuable main-crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular Tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.



PONDEROSA TOMATO.

Ponderosa. No variety is more deservedly popular than this. It excels in size, often attaining a circumference of eighteen inches, and weight of three and four pounds each. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. The plants of Ponderosa Tomato are luxuriant, healthy growers, independent of drought, free from blight, and early and continuous bearers. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Trophy. Our stock of this is very superior, and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large-sized Tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color, and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

DWARF STONE. A dwarf, upright-growing variety, bearing a large yield of splendid fruit, similar in shape, color and appearance to the regular Stone. It makes a strong, upright habit of growth, and holds the fruit up off the ground. It also admits of close planting, at least one-half closer each way than the distance required for ordinary vine varieties. In small gardens the plants may be set eighteen to twenty-four inches apart each way. The shape of the fruit is very desirable; it is smooth, with good skin, free from cracks, and of a beautiful red color. Very solid, ripens evenly, and is of most excellent quality. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Beauty. The best of the large, purple sorts and a great favorite with Southern and long distance shippers. Excellent for the early market. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers. Fruit very large, of uniform size and very smooth. Color of skin purplish pink. Flesh light pink and of superior flavor. A decided favorite everywhere either for the home market or for shipping. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

EXCELSIOR. Of a dark, glossy purplish red. Very large and also very solid, the skin being very tough, insuring it an ideal shipping Tomato. As a satisfaction-giving variety it is second to none. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

GOLDEN BALL. Those who think of a yellow Tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts, will be surprised at this, which is as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties, and of a superior flavor. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.

Acme. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited Tomato, either for home market or to ship, also for private gardens or for canners, it is one of the best. This variety is used for planting under glass. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

Dwarf Champion. The famous Dwarf Champion Tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, upright growth, with fruit well above the soil, and to the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In color the fruit is a purplish red, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical. Size medium. Table quality superior. A good shipper. Plants may be set three feet apart in rows four feet apart. One of the earliest and most profitable Tomatoes grown. The dark green wrinkled leaves bespeak a strong type. It is one of the best of the so-called tree Tomatoes, and everywhere recognized as a money maker. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

YELLOW PLUM. A good looker and valuable for preserving. Ounce, 25 cents.

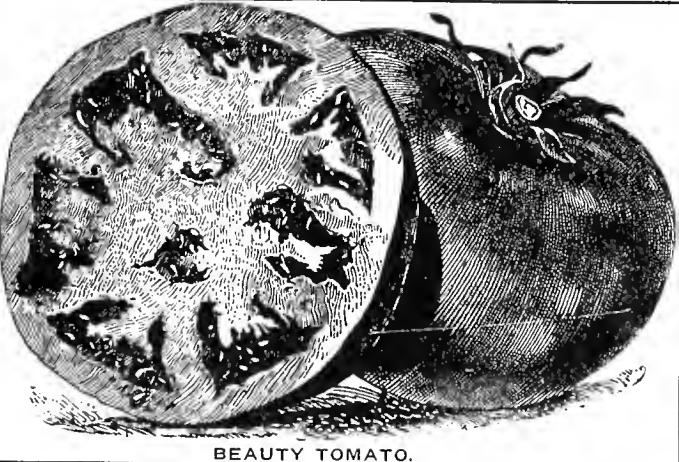
YELLOW CHERRY. Similar to Red Cherry, but a light lemon yellow color. Ounce, 25 cents.

YELLOW PEAR. Distinct in shape, bright yellow in color. Handsome. Ounce, 25 cents.

RED PLUM. Similar to Yellow Plum except in color. Ounce, 25 cents.

RED CHERRY. Small scarlet fruits for pickling and fancy preserves. Ounce, 25 cents.

RED PEAR. A favorite for preserves and for making "Tomato Figs." Ounce, 25 cents.



BEAUTY TOMATO.

SPINACH

Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks afterward for a succession. This will furnish supply for spring and summer use. For the main crop, to be used during winter, sow in September in well-manured ground and cover with straw or leaves when severe, cold weather comes. In sheltered fields, however, there is no need of covering. The ground cannot be made too rich; the more manure, the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves.

Bloomsdale or Savoy. The most popular variety with market gardeners. The leaves are wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage. A crop of this variety weighs much heavier than any other sort. It grows very quickly. Fine for fall sowing. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Broad Flanders. One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, thick and somewhat crimped in the center. A very desirable sort, similar to but maturing a little earlier than Victoria. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Long Standing. The best for spring sowing. Stands a long time before shooting to seed. Large, thick leaves. Excellent for greens. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

New Zealand. Grows well during hot summer weather, and is of good flavor. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

ROUND THICK LEAF. Large and fleshy. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

VICTORIA. Also fine for spring sowing. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

PRICKLY. Very hardy and vigorous. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

SQUASH—Summer and Winter Sorts

The Squash is a very tender annual, and should not be planted until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm, settled and dry; as, aside from the tender nature of the plant, the seed is liable to rot in damp, cool weather. Be careful though to get the winter kinds planted as soon as safe, in order that they may have ample time in which to thoroughly mature. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart for bush varieties, such as Mammoth Yellow Bush Scallop, Giant Golden Summer Crookneck, etc., and in hills 6 to 8 feet apart for running varieties, such as the Hubbards, and other winter sorts; the hills should be thoroughly manured. Slightly elevate the hills and place seven or eight seeds in each, so as to have plenty for the bugs, finally leaving but three plants. Press the seeds down firmly before covering, and cover early planted ones one inch deep, and late one and one-half inches.



YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK.

Early White Scallop Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents. 1 pound, 45 cents.

Mammoth White Scallop Bush. Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents. 1 pound, 45 cents.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer Squashes. It is of dwarf, bushy habit and very productive. The skin is yellow. The shape is shown in the illustration. The flesh has greenish-yellow color, and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. This is, in fact, most highly esteemed of all the summer varieties. We particularly recommend our selected strain to the attention of market gardeners. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents. 1 pound, 45 cents.

Boston Marrow A fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have very fine stock of this sort. Packet, 5 cents. Ounce, 10 cents. 2 ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. Pound, 75 cents.

TOBACCO SEED

The quality and appearance of Tobacco is greatly influenced by soil and climate. Heavy clay soil tends to produce large plants and the leaves cure into dark brown or red color, with a large quantity of oil or gum. Light thin soil makes light, thin leaves, which, when cured, are bright mahogany and sometimes yellow.

DARK PLUG WRAPPER.

BIG ORONOKO. A favorite. Ounce, 20 cents.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well-known standard sort; very large yielder. Ounce, 20 cents.

KENTUCKY YELLOW. A splendid dark-leaved variety; finest texture. Ounce, 20 cents.

CIGAR FILLER.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. This variety is staple; carefully selected seed. Ounce, 20 cents.

PLUG FILLER.

YELLOW PRIOR. A good variety for bright, yellow grade. Ounce, 20 cents.

WHITE BURLEY. A western variety which produces one of the most fashionable types for manufacturing and cutting. Ounce, 25 cents.

CIGAR WRAPPER.

HAVANA. Commands a high price for cigar stock; superior, extra fine. Ounce, 30 cents.

GOLD LEAF. A cross between Prior and Oronoko; good for wrappers or fillers. Ounce, 25 cents.

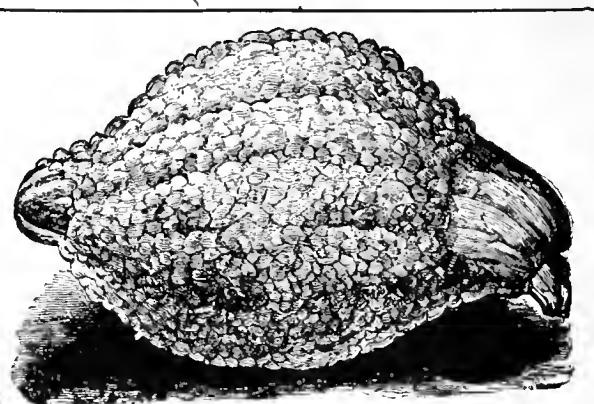
Hubbard. The standard winter Squash; grown perhaps more generally than any other variety. It is of good size, often weighing nine to fifteen pounds. Color bluish-green. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of excellent flavor. Has a very hard shell, and will keep perfectly until spring. Universally grown for main winter crop. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

WARTED HUBBARD is an exceptionally good keeper. Is larger than the original Hubbard and in addition is "wartered," which indicates a hard shell and a long keeper. It also denotes fine quality. A great improvement over the old Hubbard. Fine for market or shipping. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. A new and valuable Squash, a sport of the old Hubbard. It has the shape and virtues of its parent, but is earlier and more productive. The color of the skin is very pleasing, being deep yellow or orange red. Flesh richer in color than Hubbard, and of equal quality. Fine grained and sweet. It cooks dry, and is a splendid keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Mammoth Chili. The outer skin of this great Squash is a rich orange yellow. The flesh is yellow and very thick, and the quality is good and nutritious. It is of the highest value as a stock food, far exceeding ordinary Pumpkins in this respect, and answering as well as root crops. It is a prolific variety, and a good winter keeper. Has reached the great weight of 292 pounds. It is a typical sort to grow for exhibition at the fairs. It has few rivals, even in the Pumpkin class, in attaining great size and weight. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

Early Yellow Scallop Bush. Similar to the white bush in every way, except color and markings. The skin is of a clear yellow. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



GOLDEN HUBBARD.

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

The soil should be light, rich and finely pulverized before sowing. Always sow in shallow drills, after which rake finely and firm the ground with a board or the back of the spade. Price of any sort, per packet, 5 cents.

ANISE. Used for cordial and flavoring.

BASIL, SWEET. For soups and stews.

CARAWAY. Used for flavoring bread, etc.

CHERVIL, CURLLED. Largely used in soups.

CHERVIL, TURNIP ROOTED. For soups.

CORIANDER. Used for flavoring cakes, candy.

DILL. The seeds are aromatic and pungent. Used as a condiment and for flavoring pickles.

LAVENDER. Leaves used for seasoning, and the dried flowers for perfuming linens, etc.

MARJORAM, SWEET. Leaves and shoots highly esteemed as seasoning.

SAGE, COMMON. Indispensable for seasoning.

SUMMER SAVORY. Used to flavor soups.

THYME. Used for seasoning, and in tea for relief of nervous headache.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

For spring crop sow the White Flat Dutch or the Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Thin the young plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the rows. For a succession, continue to sow every two weeks until late in May. For the fall and winter crops, sow Purple Top White Globe and other varieties from the middle of July to the middle of September, also in drills, as directed for the spring sowing. While field Turnips are generally sown broadcast, much the largest crops will be obtained by drill culture. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock and are also valuable for table use. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frosts, cut off the tops and store in a cool cellar or pit. Or, pile up in conical form, out of doors, on dry ground; cover carefully with long straw and finish by earthing up, covering them with twelve or fifteen inches of earth. Leave a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week sooner than any other. Shape, flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. A good keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Extra Early White Top Milan. This fine sort is very similar to the Purple Top Milan, but is pure white in color. It is an excellent Summer Turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Flesh tender. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

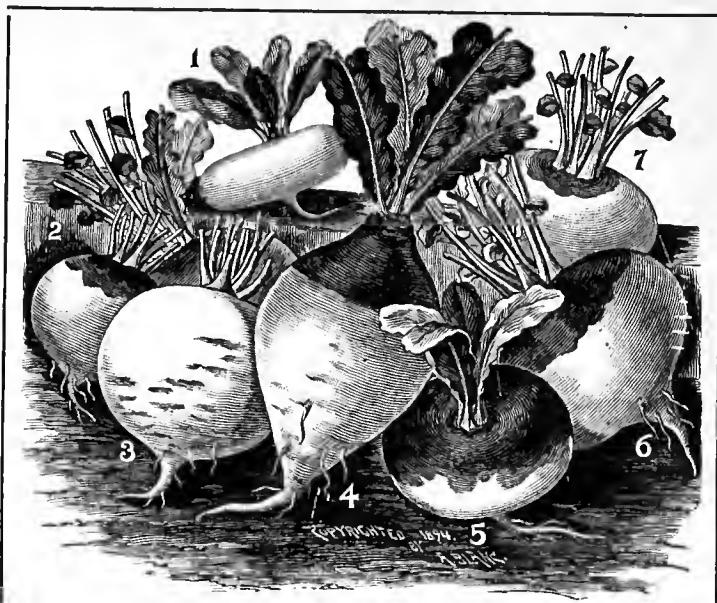
White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf. The standard early turnip. Held in high esteem by all growers and has no superior for the family garden as a spring variety. It is of flat shape, smooth, and with clear, white skin. The flesh is mild, juicy and of excellent flavor. Matures quickly and grows to a medium size. An ideal sort for the Southern States. (Cut No. 1.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf. The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. Matures in eight or nine weeks. Is a good cropper and an excellent keeper. (Cut No. 5.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Purple Top White Globe. One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid-growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath. Is of the same character and habit as the Purple Top Flat, but, owing to its great size, will produce twice as much to the acre. On account of its strong growth, it should be more severely thinned than other early varieties. It is always a sure cropper and the pure white flesh is of superior quality. It is very desirable for home garden planting. (Cut No. 6.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Pomeranian White Globe. Produces immense white, globe-shaped roots, which, in rich ground, frequently attain a weight of twelve pounds. Considering its size it is very quick to mature. (Cut No. 3.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

White Egg. This Turnip forms a beautiful, egg-shaped root, with a thin, white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet and agreeable in flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper. Excellent for either early or late sowing. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.



Cow Horn. A white Turnip of peculiar long shape and quick maturity. It grows to a large size, standing half out of the ground. It is fine flavored and desirable. Cow Horn Turnip, sown in connection with Rape, is one of the newly recommended things for green manuring purposes. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Yellow or Amber Globe. The best yellow variety for general crop. It keeps well until late in the spring and is excellent for table use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Yellow Aberdeen. A Turnip of high merit. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary and very solid. In color the Turnip is purple above and deep yellow below. It is productive, hardy and a good keeper. Used on the table as well as for stock feeding. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

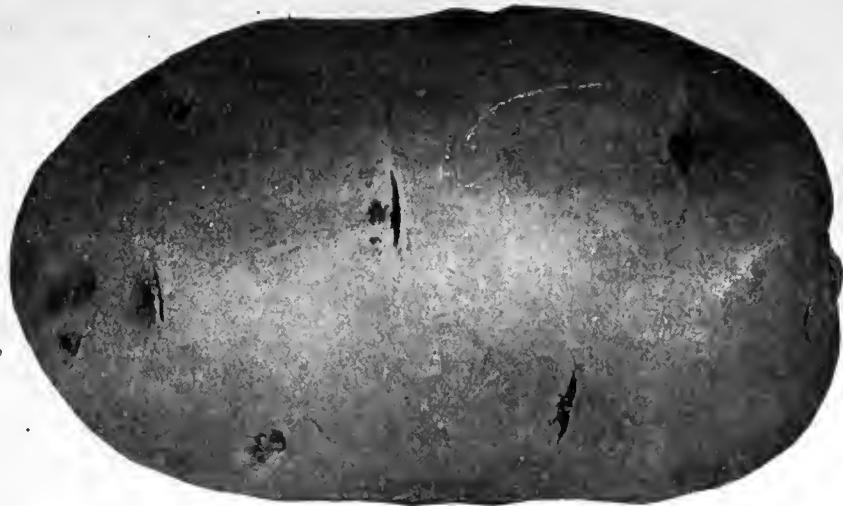
Sweet German. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Seven Top. A variety of Turnip grown entirely for its tops, which are used as a salad. It produces no edible root. This is a very hardy sort, standing through the winter south of St. Louis without any protection. Largely grown as greens in the South, where it is handled and cooked in a way similar to Spinach. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

RUTABAGA

American Yellow Purple Top. The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes



SEED POTATOES.

Prices on Application.

The Seed Potatoes we have for sale are all Northern grown—they are all well selected, sound stock, and, we are sure, will give satisfaction.

EARLY OHIO.

It is two weeks ahead of the Early Rose, and is a special favorite with marketmen, and the most profitable potato that can possibly grow. And on account of its early maturity you can get the high prices and have the land for other crops. It does well on any soil suitable for potatoes.

EARLY ROSE.

The Early Rose is the standard early potato, and is too well known to need any description.

RURAL NEW YORKER.

Is of very distinct and handsome appearance; the tubers are of large size with remarkable smoothness of skin; the eyes are few, distinct and shallow. It is of extreme whiteness, both of skin and flesh, and excellent table qualities.

SNOWFLAKE.

The tubers are of good, medium and uniform size. In quality we do not hesitate to say that nothing can surpass this variety; its mealiness, its pure, delicate flavor, and the evenness with which it cooks through, have never been eclipsed by any potato.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.

This old standard is quoted high in the market. Well known.

TRIUMPH.

This variety is quite popular in the South. Tubers are of medium size; color beautiful red; one of the best for early market.

IRISH COBBLER

The Irish Cobbler, originally introduced in Maine, and brought to the Central West, for the past several seasons has proven itself worthy of consideration by even the most extensive Potato Growers. Trials and testing of it on hill soils and bottom lands of Missouri and Illinois have proven it to be the best of all early potatoes of the land, in all desirable qualities combined, extreme earliness, vigor of growth, great productiveness and highest quality, as early or earlier than Early Ohio, productive as Triumph, with quality like Snow Flake, and good keeping quality.

CARMEN.

This variety has been a great favorite for a late potato. It has smooth skin and is of uniform size, slightly flat and elongated in shape, somewhat like the Rural.

SWEET POTATOES AND SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

On account of the early publication of our Catalogue we cannot make prices. Prices of Seed Sweet Potatoes will be given on application about first week in March, and of Sweet Potato Plants about middle of April.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

We will have a fully supply of the following varieties in planting season. Prices on application.

EARLY RED BERMUDA.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.

RED NANSEMOND.

SOUTHERN QUEEN WHITE.

POTATO FERTILIZER.

Potatoes.—Before the crop is planted, distribute about 500 pounds per acre, broadcast and mix thoroughly. Or apply about 200 to 300 pounds in the drills at the time of planting.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

Express and Freight Charges Always to be Paid by the Purchaser.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Columbian White Mammoth.

Strong two-year-old roots. Per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$6.50.

Palmetto.

Strong two-year-old roots. Per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$6.50.

HOW TO MAKE AN ASPARAGUS BED.

Mark out rows for field culture four feet apart with a two-horse plow, going twice in a row, getting row as deep as possible without getting in the yellow soil; spread in row good, well-roted manure or fertilizer, drop on manure about ten inches apart (eye up) good two-year-old roots; cover with a hoe about two inches. In about two or three weeks the Asparagus will be up enough to cultivate; work same as any other field crop, gradually working in soil as season advances. Naturally it will work itself in; the following spring, plow off with a one-horse plow very shallow so as to not cut the crowns, and work same as previous season; the next season your bed will be ready for cutting for market. Simply plow to, same as season before, then turn in with a two-horse plow and rake off the top and your bed is completed, and you can cut every day till July 4th—a bed made this way will last for twenty years. For a garden, follow the same plan; but as the gardens are generally very rich, you can plant much closer and work by hand, instead with horse and plow.

CHIVES.

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial members of the onion type, and are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used wherever the flavor of onion is required. Planted in small clumps in any common garden soil, they will grow readily and in time increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be snipped throughout the season as needed. Roots, per bunch, 25c, postpaid.

CHICORY, LONG ROOTED, OR COFFEE.

Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DANDELION.

Cultivated for spring greens and for salad. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart. Large, Thick Leaved. Cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

WILD RICE.

An annual which sows itself in the fall, about the middle of September and lies dormant all winter; in spring it commences to sprout as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to eight feet of water. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

Per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$4.50.

The best Horse Radish is produced from small pieces of roots 6 or 8 inches in length. These small roots will produce good radish fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down, so that the top will be two inches under the soil. The soil should be very rich and well cultivated. It is hardy, and may be left in the ground until spring before digging.

RHUBARB.

Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50.

These may be planted early in the spring or in fall, setting the roots three feet apart each way. It requires but little labor to plant, and when once planted in good rich soil it will remain in bearing condition many years.

FERTILIZERS.

Directions for Using Fertilizers.

Wheat.—Use at the rate of from 100 to 250 pounds per acre.

Corn.—Apply from 100 to 300 pounds per acre. If planted in the hill, use about a tablespoonful in each hill, mixing it with the soil.

Potatoes.—Before the crop is planted distribute about 500 pounds per acre, broadcast and mix thoroughly. Or apply about 200 to 300 pounds in the drills at the time of planting.

Clover and Timothy.—Before seeding apply 100 to 300 pounds per acre.

Cotton.—Use about 200 to 400 pounds per acre in furrows.

PRICE LIST OF FERTILIZER.

Raw Bone Meal. Per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$32.00.

Special Bone Meal. Per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$30.00.

Complete Fertilizer. Per 100 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$25.00.

Corn and Wheat Grower. Per 100 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$26.00.

Bone and Potash. Per 100 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$22.50.

Special Wheat Grower. Per 100 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$24.50.

Acid Phosphate. Per 100 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$20.00.

Tobacco Dust (Fertilizer and Insecticide). Per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$30.00.

500 lbs. will be sold at the ton price. Send for booklet on Fertilizers, containing full information.

ARTICHOKE.

Plant early in the spring, in drills two inches deep. When strong transplant to permanent beds, in rich soil, in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. They mature the second year. Must be protected in winter.

GREEN GLOBE.

Grown for the unripe flower heads, which are highly esteemed by epicures. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Per peck, 50c; per bu., \$1.50.

This variety is grown for its tubers, which somewhat resemble the potato in appearance, but are different in flavor. It is used as a vegetable and for feeding cows, sheep and hogs. It is a productive and profitable food. Plant in rows four feet apart and cultivate the same as potatoes.

PURE PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.

A pure natural manure, and most nutritious for plants. Its effect is immediate and lasting. Excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants (one part manure and six parts soil). Strewn over and dug into the vegetable garden, or placed directly in drills, or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes rich, safe and quick liquid manure; one pound to 5 gallons of water can be used daily, if necessary, with safety. 5-lb. bags, 25c; 10-lb. bags, 35c; 25-lb. bags, 75c; 50-lb. bags, \$1.10; 100-lb. bags, \$2.00; per ton, \$25.00.

WALKER'S FLOWER AND PLANT FOOD.

A most useful fertilizer for all kinds of plants raised in pots. It produces a rapid and vigorous growth and an abundance of flowers. Odorless, and takes the place of liquid manure. Drives insects out of the soil. Small packages containing food for twenty plants for three months, 15c; 3 for 40c; if by mail, add 5 cents per package. Large packages, containing sufficient plant food for one year, 28c; 3 for 65c; if by mail, add 15 cents per package. Each package contains full directions.

USE OUR SPECIAL FERTILIZER FOR YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN.

It is a special mixed fertilizer containing just the amount of elements necessary to produce satisfactory results. It is far better, more lasting and not so offensive in odor as dirty sheep manure. Our Special Fertilizer is practically odorless and easily applied.

For Lawns—Apply liberally as a top dressing.

For Flowers—Apply about the roots, working it well into the soil.

For the Garden—Apply broadcast or in the drill or row.

Valuable for house and pot plants.

Price, 1-lb. bag, 20c; 10-lb. bag, 35c; 25-lb. bag, 75c; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$35.00.

PRATT'S "SCALECIDE."

The Tree Saver—Kills San Jose Scale.

"SCALECIDE" should be used when the trees are dormant or not growing. The best time is in the fall as soon as the leaves are off the trees, for the scale is in its least resistant condition, and therefore more successfully attacked. The old and gravid scale will die before breeding season the next year. The scale gets in its most destructive work in the winter, as many trees apparently healthy in the fall are dead when spraying time comes in the spring, if unsprayed.

Prices of "Scalecide."

F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo. Express or freight from St. Louis to destination at purchaser's expense.

50-gallon barrels, 50 cents per gallon... \$25.00

30-gallon one-half barrels (\$1.00 extra)... 16.00

10-gallon jacketed cans 6.00

5-gallon jacketed cans 3.25

1 gallon cans 1.00

1-quart cans40

One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons of spray. Send for circular if interested.

CREMOLINE QUICKLY KILLS ALL INSECTS.

On foliage, in the field, garden, orchard or hot-house, and at once renders their eggs infertile. Used with judgment, of varying strengths of solution, according to the development and maturity of the vegetation, as also the strength of insects to be destroyed, it is absolutely non-injurious. Applied by spraying, or otherwise. See printed directions for use for all purposes. The cheapest reliable insecticide to be had. Safe and effective in ridding fowls or animals of all parasites. Prices, in cans, pints, 25c; quarts, 50c; half gallons, 80c; one gallon, \$1.25; five gallons, \$5.50; ten gallons, \$10.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

**MAKES
POOR
SOIL
GOOD
SOIL**

The FARMOGERM Method

DOES AWAY with the use of expensive fertilizers by using nature's method of supplying nitrates. Lime, potash and phosphates are comparatively cheap, and in many cases there is an abundant supply of these in the soil which can be made available for plant food if right methods are used—and the "Farmogerm Method" is the right method. If you wish to improve the condition of your land and grow bigger and better crops, send for book on the "Farmogerm Method." What it has done for thousands of people during the past two years it will do for you.

BUILDS UP the land to the highest state of fertility and productiveness. Don't give your plants stimulants when they want food. The Farmogerm method not only adds nitrates to the land, but improves its physical condition. Nitrate of Soda is a temporary stimulant that soon leeches out of the soil and is not a permanent benefit. Farmogerm supplies at one-tenth the cost not only enough nitrates for the growing crop, but stores in the soil a large amount for future crops of other kinds.

IN THE GARDEN Increase your crop of peas, beans and sweet peas from fifty to one hundred per cent. by treating the seeds with Farmogerm. A few minutes' extra work and the expenditure of fifty cents means sweeter and better peas and beans, larger vines, heavily loaded with pods, and longer bearing period. When you can gain so much for so little, isn't it worth while to try?

ON THE FARM The practice of sowing clovers, cowpeas and soy beans in rotation with corn, wheat, cotton and other crops is of great benefit. You can double the benefit if you treat the seeds with farmogerm and follow instructions for putting the land in suitable condition.

ALFALFA. The greatest forage crop grown—yields to eight cuttings per year, an average of seven to twenty tons per acre. Contains one-third more protein (muscle building food) than clover, and in food value equals a full grain ration. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs and chickens relish it and fatten readily on it. The largest stock farms advocate its growth. Eighty per cent. of the farms of this country can grow it, if they use the "Farmogerm Method." You cannot grow alfalfa on wet, soggy land or land with a close lying, hard pan sub-soil; but how much of your farm is like that?

COST

Farmogerm is put up in bottles in the following sizes:

Garden size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1-6 acre of land	\$0.50 each
Acre size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1 acre of land	2.00 each
Five acre size, containing material to treat the seeds for 5 acres of land	9.00 each

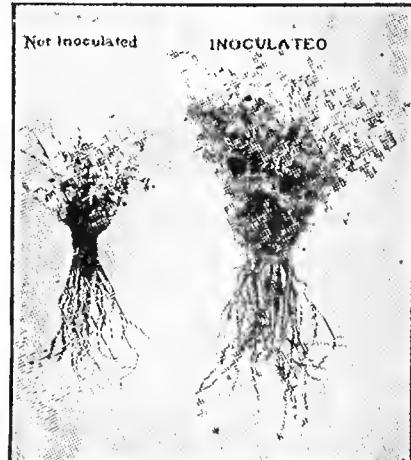
FOR THE FOLLOWING CROPS IN ACRE SIZES.

Alfalfa, Clovers, Soy Beans and all Legumes.

IN GARDEN SIZE.

for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas; also a mixed culture good for all three.

IN ORDERING state what crop you wish to plant; quantity wanted, and ask for book on the FARMOGERM METHOD.



ALFALFA LIKES FARMOGERM



GRASS SEEDS.

Weil's Hardy Lawn Mixture

This is a selected mixture of fancy grasses and will make a beautiful and hardy lawn, being composed of a variety of fine, natural grasses, and will constantly present throughout the entire season a beautiful and velvet-like Weil's Hardy Lawn Mixture. It will give perfect sat-carpet of green. This effect can only be produced by using satisfaction, produce a fine sod under all conditions, including shady spots. It may be sown early in the Spring and Fall, and should be sown at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. If sown in the Spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth; then, raking it over, sow the seed. Cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the Fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased. One pound of Weil's Hardy Lawn Mixture is sufficient to sow a space of fifteen to twenty square feet. Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

LAWN FERTILIZER.

This is a convenient lawn dressing to be applied in the Spring or Fall at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds to the acre, or 10 pounds to 300 square feet. It will produce a luxuriant growth of grass. Ten lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS (*Poa Compressa*).

which should be in all mixtures; will do well on dry soils, or even on clay, hard-trodden or poor soils. On account of creeping root stalks, it forms a splendid turf. For pastures and lawns, it has no superior, giving that peculiar, rich shade of bluish-green so much admired in the best lawns; also making a very close, velvety turf; 40 pounds of seed are required per acre. Fancy, clean. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*).

Valuable for lawns when mixed with other varieties, retaining its verdure in the hottest weather. Extra heavy cleaned seed; per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; per 100 lbs., \$12.50.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

(*Festuca Pratensis*.)

This is excellent for hay when sown with other grasses, such as Orchard Grass and Timothy, and is also considered

one of the best grasses for permanent pasture. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*).

One of the very best in cultivation. If cut just as it is coming into bloom (as it always should be), a good second crop will follow, and sometimes even a third. Orchard is one of the earliest grasses, yields immense crops, and makes the best of hay; it endures considerable shade, and is much used for sowing in orchards. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*).

A rapid-growing early grass; much used for sowing with other grasses in meadows, pastures and mowing lands. Valuable for lawns. Sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*).

Esteemed in England. It is valuable for mixing in with other grasses for permanent pastures. It takes 40 to 50 pounds to sow one acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

RED TOP (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).

A very valuable permanent grass; grows well upon almost any soil; especially valuable for meadows, pastures and lawns, where permanent grasses are desired; if used alone, sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. If mixed with timothy for mowing lands, 20 lbs. per acre. First grade fancy clean seed (solid), lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*).

Particularly adapted to the Southern States as it stands the hottest and driest season, and is very valuable for stock, being exceedingly nutritious, and for summer pasture is very valuable. Sow three to five pounds per acre on well-prepared land; rolling in is all that is necessary to make a sufficient covering. It is slow to germinate, requiring at least 30 days under favorable circumstances.

CLOVER AND FIELD SEED.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).

This is by far the most important of all varieties for practical purposes. Sow in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds to the acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*).

A small creeping, perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of 6 pounds per acre; or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER, (*Trifolium Hybridum*).

The most hardy of all perennial clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of 8 pounds per acre.

CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN CLOVER. (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.)

An annual variety in common use in the South for feeding green and for hay. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting it at once commences to grow again, continuing until cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until spring. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE CLOVER (*Medicago Sativa*).

Do not sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard-pan subsoil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow in rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow the seed at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender, and the land must be free from weeds until they become established.

Prices quoted on application.

MIXTURE OF GRASS SEED FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

A pasture or meadow of mixed grasses is far superior to Clover and Timothy alone. Our Hardy Pasture Mixture for permanent pasture consists of a number of the very best native and imported perennial grasses. This we can recommend to all. Sow about 50 pounds to an acre. Ten lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).

This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay. Thrives best on moist, loamy soil of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Market price.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET.

Superior to all others. Medium, early, three to five feet high. Sow same as Common Millet. Market price.

COMMON MILLET (*Panicum Milliaceum*).

Sow in drills or broadcast, from May to last of July, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Market price.

HUNGARIAN GRASS (*Panicum Germanicum*).

A valuable forage plant. Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. Market price.

BUCKWHEAT.

Should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from two to three pecks per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass it quickly gathers moisture.

SILVER HULL.

This variety continues in bloom longer; is, therefore, better for bees. The flower is whiter and husks thinner.

JAPANESE.

The straw is heavier and more branching; kernels twice the size of the old kinds, ripening a week earlier, while the flour made from it is fully equal to that of any other variety.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

BROOM CORN.

Culture.—It requires similar soil and culture as corn, but should be planted later. Have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and a half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

Evergreen.

CANE OR SORGHUM.

To plant cane seed for sugar, sow four or five pounds of seed to the acre; if for fodder, 30 pounds to the acre.

EARLY AMBER CANE.

This well-known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Lb., 10c; peck, 50c; bu. (50 lbs.)

EARLY ORANGE CANE.

A well-known variety, well adapted for the South; it is from 8 to 10 days later than the Early Amber.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.

A variety of sorghum, cultivated for both forage and grain, growing from 4½ to 6 feet high; is stocky and erect, and has wide foliage. Kaffir Corn has the quality of resisting drought, and in this fact is to be found its peculiar value. Sow in rows three feet apart, 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. Lb., 10c;

COW, SOUTHERN OR FIELD PEAS.

Plant in thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill, in drills a foot apart. Is grown for fodder or for seed; plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Weight per bu., 60 lbs.

NEW ERA.

Two weeks earlier and in size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill, and matures early enough in the fall to harvest in time to sow winter wheat on the same field. They produce more seed than Whippoorwills, and where known are used almost exclusively.

CLAY COLORED.

Large seeds of a blue clay color.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.

The seeds are large, speckled, brown in color.

BLACK.

Seed all black; called also "The Poor Man's Pea," on account of its wonderful prolificacy.

BLACK-EYE.

Seed large, round, oblong; creamy white, with large black eye.

Above items, market price.

SOY BEAN.

The Soy Bean has been extensively grown as a fodder plant. It is a valuable crop for feeding stock, yielding a large amount of fodder, rich in protein. Fed green it is a splendid forage for milch cows.

These are sown for marketing dry, for split peas or for fodder for stock, at the rate of 2½ bushels to the acre, either broadcast or drills.

White Canada Field.

SAND. WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES (*Vicia Villosa*).

A very hardy foliage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Should be sown at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

The true Dwarf Essex Rape is valuable as a fattening food for pasturing sheep and pigs. It is particularly adapted as a "catch crop," for it grows best late in the season. In the Northern States it can be sown at any time from May until the end of August, but in the Southern States it should not be sown until September or October for winter pasture. Its fattening properties are said to be twice as good as clover. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre broadcast, or four or five pounds per acre in drills fifteen inches apart.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

The best egg-producing food known for poultry. Can be raised cheaper than corn. Four quarts will plant an acre, and the average yield is 100 bushels to the acre. Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.



SELECTED SEED FIELD CORN.

Samples of Any of the Varieties Sent on Request.

TRUE TO NAME SEED CORN.

It is of as much importance to have SEED CORN TRUE TO NAME AND VARIETY as it is to have it of well-selected and graded stock.

All of the SEED CORN we offer is TRUE TO NAME AND VARIETY. CAREFULLY SELECTED, PROPERLY CURED and PERFECTLY GRADED. The tips and butts being removed, assures full planting, no hills having been missed on account of a butt or tip kernel having choked the planter, as is generally the case with corn that has been poorly or improperly graded.

Our stock of SEED CORN is grown in the locality best suited for its highest development, and is given careful attention during the entire season. The merits of our seed corn must not be overlooked by the particular and progressive farmer or grower.

A trial of the following varieties will convince you of the superiority of our SEED CORN.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Boone County White. (110 days).

Medium late variety; suited favorably to heavy land. It is of excellent fattening qualities, also very suitable for milling. The ear is well proportioned, tapering very slightly to a well-filled, rounded tip. It is about 11 inches in length, with deep, well-shaped kernels. Cob is white and comparatively small. We recommend this variety as a good yielder. Sample by request. Champion White Pearl. (90 days).

A very desirable early white corn, maturing in about ninety days. The ears are about 9 inches in length, having on the average sixteen rows of good sized white kernels on a very small white cob.

Iowa Silver Mine. (100 days.)

A most popular variety, growing to a medium height. Ears set about 4 feet from the ground and measure about 10 inches in length, with about eighteen to twenty rows of pure white, mealy kernels on a small white cob. This is one of the heaviest yielders, and generally gives satisfaction under various conditions. It is highly recommended.

Hickory King. (110 days.)

This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest kernel on the smallest cob. A single grain will almost cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder and will give more shelled corn to a given bulk of ears than any other white variety known. It will give the best of satisfaction under any soil in proper condition; produces good, strong stalks, often bearing two good ears. As a feeding corn it can't be surpassed, and is also in demand for milling purposes. We recommend it highly.

ST. CHARLES WHITE. (120 days.)

This variety of corn is one having long-established merits, having various uses. In the East no better corn can be obtained for ensilage and dairy purposes; in the West, Central West and South or wherever the corn season is long and warm, this corn is the profit maker for that locality, either as a feeding or a milling corn. The stalks grow tall and strong. The ear is about 11 inches in length, having about twenty rows of deep, large white kernels on red cob of medium size.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Iowa Gold Mine. (90 days.)

An early maturing variety which can always be depended upon as being ready for the shock in about 90 days under favorable conditions. It is recognized as one of the heaviest yielders. The stalks grow to a medium height. The ears are from 9 to 10 inches in length and about 7½ inches in circumference; have on the average about 18 to 20 rows of well-formed golden colored kernels. Price, peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Reid's Yellow Dent. (110 days.)

One of the most popular varieties of yellow corn grown in the corn belt. It will give excellent results on high or rolling land as well as on heavy land. Its popularity is due to its being so adaptable to different soils and conditions. The ears are from 10 to 10½ inches in length and about 7½ inches in circumference, having about 20 to 22 compact rows of deep, bright yellow kernels on a moderately small red cob.

Leaming Yellow. (100 to 110 days.)

This variety of corn is quite often misrepresented by seedmen, not knowing any better, as being a 90-day corn, while field notes on same show it in all cases to be as late, and sometimes later, than Reid's Yellow Dent. It is used in the dairy districts mostly, on account of its lateness, which allows a late filling of the soil. As an ensilage corn there is no better yellow variety. The ears greatly resemble Reid's Yellow Dent, only tapering more and are a little thicker in diameter, having about 22 rows of well-filled yellow kernels.

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN

June Corn is a dry weather crop. Its roots reach deep in the soil and draw nourishment from a depth never attained by our more Northern Corn. The only possible failure of a crop is during a very wet season. This Corn grows only from 6 to 8 feet high, and planted as late as July 15, it will produce roasting ears by September 15. Can be planted up to August 1, but general planting season is May, June July. This Corn is grown by the most experienced and trustworthy grower, and you can absolutely depend on its genuineness.

PLANET JR. TOOLS FOR THIS SEASON

Space will not permit us to show a full line of the PLANET JR. machines, but we will gladly send a Planet Jr. Catalogue free on application. By sending your orders to us you can rely on getting bottom prices :: ::

Planet Jr. No. 4 Combined Seed Drill, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

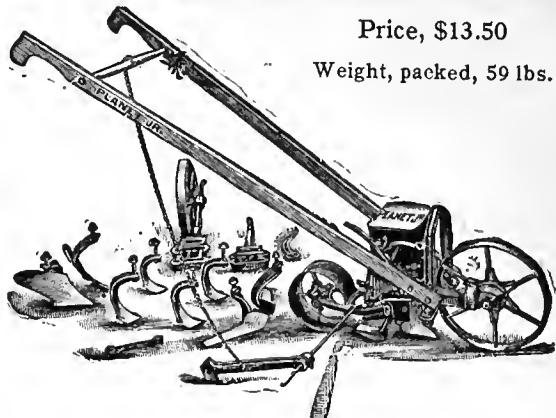


Price, \$11.00

As a Drill only, \$9.00

Weight, packed, 51 lbs.

Planet Jr. No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



Price, \$13.50

Weight, packed, 59 lbs.

This is the most popular combined tool made. It combines in a single implement a first class hill-dropping seeder, a single wheel hoe or weeder, a cultivator and a plow. The hopper holds two quarts of seed, which can be sown in continuous rows, or dropped in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

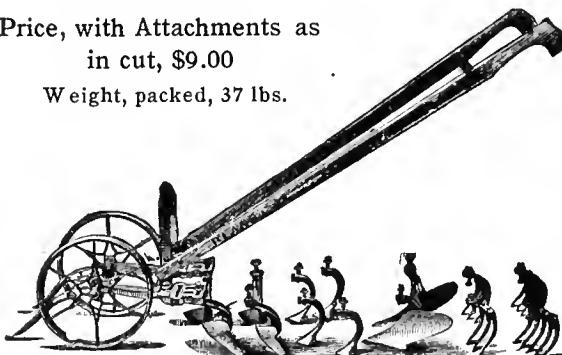
The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of the garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.

Price, with Attachments as

in cut, \$9.00

Weight, packed, 37 lbs.



Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. The No. 11 runs either astride or between the rows; kills all the weeds and leaves the earth in fine shape. Then, too, it's so easy to work. Twelve-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease and success.

The No. 11 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a pair of 4½ inch hoes, a pair of plows for opening or covering, a set of four all steel cultivator teeth, and two pairs of rakes. The tools shown are what gardeners use most and others can be added as wanted.

This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage and prefer not to buy separate machines.

As a drill it is almost identical with the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill, and is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the Planet Junior No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the whole combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, \$5.85. Weight, 29 lbs.



For easy gardening, and at the same time clean and perfect gardening, the kind that will make your garden the talk of the neighborhood and cause your face to glow with honest pride, nothing is quite the equal of this No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe. It is suited to all kinds of garden cultivation and all garden crops. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 16 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow, a set of cultivator teeth, and a pair of rakes and leaf-lifter, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

Other attachments can be added at any time.



Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, \$9.00

This, the latest, is by far the best tool of its kind ever made, combining in itself the most valuable features of all regular one-horse cultivators and horse hoes. It is lighter but as strong as the regular line of horse hoes.

But four teeth are used for ordinary work; three cultivator teeth, followed by a wide sweep with fingers in the rear, a combination that works "like a charm" for level cultivation. For hillling, three extra teeth are provided; two plows and one 10-inch furrower, especially adapted to hillling crops not over $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

AS A FURROWER it works admirably. THE VINE TURNERS, a new pattern, are of special value in cultivation of all vine crops. In field trials last season, the No. 10 gave wonderful satisfaction in every way, and we predict its enormous popularity.

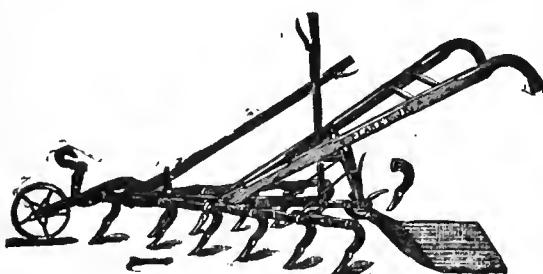
Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, \$9.00

Weight, packed, 74 lbs.

Without Pulverizer, \$7.40

Plain, \$6.20

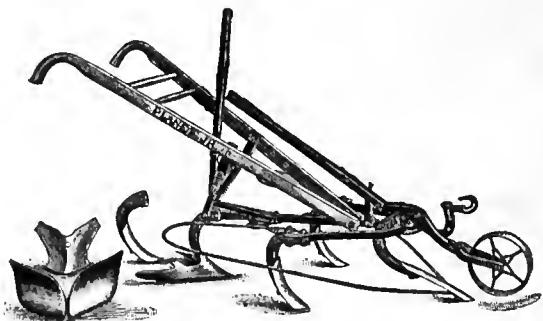


Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. You can do almost anything you want with it in the garden or field. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and furrows back from center again. You can set the hoes at any angle or reverse altogether, cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.

No. 10 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe, Cultivator, Hiller and Vine Turner

Price, complete, as in cut, \$10.00

Weight, packed, 78 lbs.



Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

A strawberry runner cutter consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger. Extra. Price, \$1.85.

Beet Hoes for hoeing beets and all crops in rows from 15 to 30 inches. They do admirable work, leaving the ground level. Price, per pair, \$1.40.

Sweep Attachment. We sell as an extra, an 18-inch Sweep with special Standard, which is used in place of the pulverizer for leveling and weed cutting. Price, with standard, \$1.35.

SWEET PEAS

To succeed perfectly with Sweet Peas sow the seed early—in February or March, if possible. Dig the ground deeply and make rich with bone meal, or thoroughly rotted manure. Give a sunny location and run the rows north and south. Plant the seed in double rows, in trenches a foot wide and four inches deep, covering them to a depth of two inches at first and filling the trenches gradually as the vines grow. Tread the ground firmly over and to each side of the rows after sowing. Sow thinly and thin the plants to stand about four inches apart. Pick the flowers as fast as they open; don't let seed pods form. Mulch during the hot months and when watering them do it liberally.

Admiration. Pink mauve on a ground of light primrose; wings a shade lighter than standard. Medium size, hooded form.

America. Crimson scarlet, striped on white. Large size, open form.

Apple Blossom. Standard, crimson, pink shaded, deeper at mid rib, to lighter at edges. Wings white, tinged and shaded with pink. Medium size, hooded form.

Aurora. Flowers of extra large size. Both standard and wings beautifully flaked with bright orange-salmon on a creamy-white ground.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white. Somewhat over medium size. Hooded form, but only slightly hooded.

Blanche Ferry. Standard bright carmine rose, wings white tinged with pink; medium size; open form.

Countess Cadogan. Standard bright violet overlaid with light sky blue; wings pure sky blue. Very pretty.

Countess of Lathom. A soft cream tint heavily shaded with flesh-pink in the center of the standard, giving a coppery-rose effect.

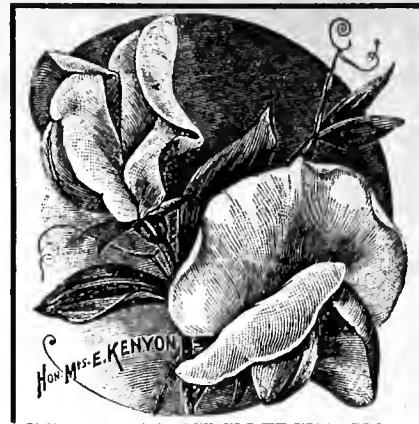
Countess of Radnor. Light mauve standard; lavender wings. Newly opened blossoms a little deeper than those well matured. Medium size, hooded form.

Dainty. The beautifully formed large flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge,"—making a most charming contrast.

Dorothy Eckford. "The grandest pure white yet produced;" superior even to Eckford's famous **Blanche Burpee.** The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra large size, and borne three on a stem. It is very robust in growth, and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom.

Duchess of Westminster. Standard buff tinged with pink; blotch of heavier pink at the base. Wings pink shading to a very light pink at the edges. Medium size, open form.

Duke of Westminster. Grand large flowers; a beautiful shade of rosy claret.



Earliest of All. It flowers fully ten days in advance of Extra Early **Blanche Ferry**, bearing a rich profusion of the beautifully tinted flowers. Standard bright rosy pink; wings creamy white, suffused with pale rose. Planted under glass early in September the vines grow two feet in height, beginning to bloom in November.

Emily Henderson. Pure white; profuse bloomer, early and continuous.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. A beautiful primrose color, a bold giant flower. This can be described as an improved **Mrs. Eckford**.

Janet Scott. This might almost be called a new shade of deep pink. The unusual size of the wings, in connection with the large substantial hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size. The flowers are deeper in color than the favorite **Katherine Tracy**, while unlike that variety they are generally borne three on a stem.

Jeanie Gordon. Standard bright rose, shaded cream; wings creamy suffused rose.

Katherine Tracy. Soft pink with wings trifle lighter tone; very attractive.

King Edward VII. Bright red or crimson scarlet. The magnificent large flowers are of open form, with a well-shaped round standard. The wings are a trifle brighter in color than the standard. While the color is perhaps, slightly lighter than **Salopian**, the flowers are larger and borne upon longer stems.

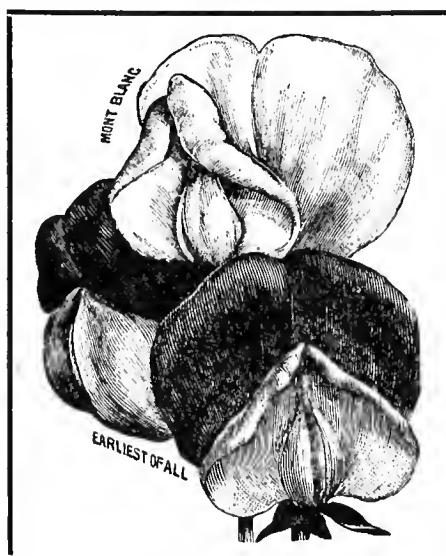
Lady Grisel Hamilton. Flowers of best hooded form and extra large size. Standard light lavender with azure-blue wings; very light and dainty in effect.

Lord Roseberry. The large hooded flowers, borne on long stems, are of a **rose carmine**, showing veins of deeper rose. Truly magnificent.

Lottie Eckford. Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded lavender, deepening to violet at edge.

Lovely. Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink, changing to very light rose at the outer edges.

Marchioness of Cholmondeley. Standard is light salmon, buff and cream; wings are light buff. A little larger than medium and of hooded form.



Special Prices for Sweet Peas in Bulk.

SWEET PEAS—Continued



Miss Willmott. The standard measures one and one-fifth to one and three-quarter inches across, and is of the richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; wings also orange-pink. The enormous flowers are borne erect upon stiff stems from twelve to sixteen inches long.

Modesty. In strong sunlight it is seemingly a silvery white, but the suffused pink tint is clearly shown on closer examination.

Mont Blanc. This variety originated in the Extra Early Blanche Ferry, and like that sort, is of dwarf, slender, very graceful habit with narrow leaves, throwing the blossoms well out from the foliage so that every one is well exposed. Its greatest merit is in its extreme earliness and its consequent fitness for forcing. Flowers of good form and size and very clear white color.

Mrs. Dugdale. Crimson rose, on primrose ground. Very large size; semi-hooded form of a distinct shell shape. Very attractive.

Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. Light lavender, almost azure blue. The clearest, delicate blue grown.

Mrs. Walter Wright. The flowers are self-colored of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve and then to a reddish violet when fully opened. The standard is both tall and broad, with the edges heavily rolled; the wings are of the largest size, widely spreading.

Navy-Blue. The large flowers are of a deep glowing violet-purple, having the effect of a dark navy-blue, although on close examination the standards show a faint tinge of claret or wine-red. The flowers are practically self-colored, and the deep rich coloring is grandly effective.

Othello. A deep maroon self-color; very large size; standard slightly hooded.

Prima Donna. A most beautiful bright shade of blush-pink. Flowers of large size and finest form.

Prince of Wales. A grand large flower in a bright self-colored deep rose tint. The flowers are beautifully hooded—an improved Her Majesty.

Royal Rose. Semi-hooded form. Standard crimson-pink, deepening at center; wings pink.

Salopian. Crimson scarlet; large size, hooded form. The color is clear and bright, though deep and rich.

Stella Morse. Has a faint tinge of pink underlying the cream, producing a true apricot shade; most beautiful for bunching.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

Superb Mixed. This strain embraces more fine varieties than are found in Eckford's New Seedlings Mixed, and is superior, as it is made up of an assortment of many beautiful tints and colors of large flowered sorts, which no other mixture contains. Pkt., 5 cents.

Eckford's New Seedlings Mixed. Composed entirely of Eckford's finest large-flowered varieties. We make up this mixture from a special formula, putting in the different sorts in proportionate quantities to produce a grand combination of colors. Pkt., 5 cents.

Pink and Reds Mixed. Best colors. Pkt., 5 cents.

Striped Varieties Mixed. Very distinct. Pkt., 5 cents.

Light Colors Mixed. Specially fine. Pkt., 5 cents.

CUPID SWEET PEAS

Plants are seldom more than six inches in height and form a dense mat of richest green foliage fifteen inches or more in diameter. The flowers are **fully equal in size** to those of the tall-growing varieties, but are placed closely together, generally three or four at the top of a short stiff stem. By reason of their close dense growth, these Cupid varieties have not always proved so successful when planted where the tall varieties grow most luxuriantly; the close growth of foliage does not dry out so quickly after heavy rains as the tall sorts, which are supported on brush and exposed to the drying influence of the air. For light, dry soils, however, where the tall sorts quickly dry up or are injured by blight and insects, **Cupid Sweet Peas** give the greatest satisfaction. Protracted dry weather induces them to grow with vigor and flower most freely. In dry locations the seed may be sown rather thickly in a drill, and the plants allowed to grow in a close row, forming a beautiful border of dark rich green, thickly starred with the brightest blossoms. For heavier moist soils we recommend planting in slightly elevated beds and having the plants stand ten inches or more apart.

Cupids Mixed. All the best colors. Pkt., 5 cents.



Special Prices for Sweet Peas in Bulk.

SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbor. The given weights per bushel are in general use.

GARDEN SEED

	Seed for One Acre.	Seed for 300 ft. Row.
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans, dwarf (drills)	1½ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole	½ bu.	1 pint
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangold	7 lbs.
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Cabbage, outdoors	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames	6 ozs.
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower	½ oz.
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills)	3 lbs.	½ oz.
Corn, Sweet (hills)	8 qts.	1 pint
Corn, Pop (shelled)	3 qts.	1 pint
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg plant	4 ozs.	½ oz.
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohl Rabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills)	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion Seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion Seed, for sets	50 lbs.	8 ozs.
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Peas, garden	2 bus.	3 qts.
Pepper	½ oz.
Potatoes	10 bus.	½ bu.
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tomato (in frame)	3 ozs.	1 oz.
Tobacco	2 ozs.
Turnip (drills)	2 lbs.	3 ozs.
Turnip (broadcast)	3 lbs.

CLOVERS

	Weight per Bus.	Quantity to Sow 1 Acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	10 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.
Aislike or Swedish	60 "	8 to 10 "
Bokhara	60 "	8 to 10 "
Burr	16 "	12 to 16 "
Crimson or Scarlet	60 "	8 to 10 "
Espersette	32 "	20 to 30 "
Honey or Bee	60 "	8 to 10 "
Mammoth or Sapling	60 "	8 to 10 "
Red	60 "	6 to 8 "
White	60 "	5 to 6 "

MILLETS

	50 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50 "	25 to 35 "
Common	50 "	25 to 35 "
German or Golden	50 "	25 to 35 "
Siberian	50 "	6 to 8 "

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GARDEN SEEDS TO GERMINATE

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

GRASSES

	Weight per Bus.	Quantity to Sow 1 Acre.
Awnless Brome	14 lbs.	28 to 42 lbs.
Bermuda	40 "	2 to 3 "
Creeping Bent	14 "	16 to 20 "
English Perennial Rye	20 "	30 to 40 "
English Blue	14 "	20 to 30 "
Hungarian	48 "	25 to 35 "
Italian Rye	20 "	30 to 40 "
Johnson	25 "	25 to 30 "
Kentucky Blue, for Pasture	14 "	20 to 25 "
Kentucky Blue, for Lawns	14 "	40 to 50 "
Orchard	14 "	12 to 15 "
Red Top—in chaff	14 "	15 to 20 "
Red Top—solid seed	..	6 to 10 "
Rescue	14 "	20 to 30 "
Tall Meadow Oat	12 "	20 to 30 "
Timothy	45 "	10 to 12 "
Wooly Soft (Meadow)	8 "	25 to 35 "
Mixture for Pastures	14 "	30 to 40 "
Greenlawn Mixture	14 "	40 to 50 "

MISCELLANEOUS

	Barley	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Beans—Navy	60 "	1½ to 2 "
Beans—Field	60 "	1½ to 2 "
Beans—Soya	60 "	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed	48 "	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52 "	1 to 1¼ bus.
Cane Seed—for Sugar	50 "	4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed—for fodder	50 "	30 to 50 "
Castor Beans	46 "	4 to 5 "
Corn—Field	56 "	4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, broadcast	56 "	2 bus.
Corn Fodder, drilled	56 "	1 "
Cow Peas	60 "	1 to 1½ "
Flax	56 "	1 to 1¼ "
Hemp	44 "	3 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn—in drills	50 "	½ to 1 bus.
Kaffir Corn—broadcast	50 "	1 to 1½ "
Oats	32 "	1½ to 2 "
Peas—Field	60 "	1½ to 2 "
Peanuts	22 "	2 bus. in pods.
Pumpkin, Common Field	30 "	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50 "	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56 "	1 to 1½ bus.
Sunflower	22 "	2 to 3 lbs.
Teosinte	..	4 to 6 "
Wheat—Spring or Winter	60 "	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Vetches—Spring or Winter	50 "	1 to 1½ "

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS

	Approximate quantity to plant 1 acre.
Artichoke Roots	8 to 10 bus.
Asparagus Roots, or Plants	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	8,000
Celery Plants	15,000
Horse Radish Roots	12,000
Onion Sets (measured)	6 to 10 bus.
Onion Sets—Tops	4 to 6 bus.
Potatoes—Irish	10 to 12 bus.
Potatoes—Sweet (Plants)	12,000

TIME REQUIRED FOR MATURITY OF DIFFERENT GARDEN CROPS RECKONED FROM THE DAY OF SOWING THE SEED.

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Eggplant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 150
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70



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